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DEN'S MILITARY SERIES.

ORGANIZATION & EQUIPMENT MADE EASY

(Subject "G" for the Promotion Examinations);

WITH

APPENDIX OF EXAMINATION PAPERS

FULLY ANSWERED

WITH REFERENCES TO THE OFFICIAL BOOKS,

BY

MAJOR S. T. BANNING,

1st Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers,

P.S.C.; LL.B. (LOND.); B.A., LL.D. (R.U.I.);

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AUTHOR OF

"Regimental Duties Made Easy," "Military Law Made Easy," and "Examination Papers in Military Law."

THIRD EDITION.

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ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT
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UNIFORM WITH THE PRESENT VOLUME: By the same Author.

REGIMENTAL DUTIES MADE EASY

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"A standard military educational work, and is almost indispensable to Volunteer Officers who are going up for the examination. the author has succeeded admirably in his task."—*New Zealand Press*.

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"This useful work has been compiled by the author with a view to presenting to officers, in a handy form, the necessary information to enable them to pass the examination for promotion in subject 'G,' and he has succeeded admirably in his object. . . . The author shows a thorough acquaintance with his subject; and the book should prove most valuable to all officers, and of great interest to officers of volunteers who wish to get an insight into our military system."—*Royal United Service Institution Journal*.

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CORRIGENDA.

Page 14, lines 4, 5, 6, *for*

Mountain	...	...	10 service and 1 depôt.
Garrison	...	...	105 „ 6 „

Read

Mountain	...	...	8 service and — depôt.
Garrison	...	...	107 „ 6 „

A.O., $\frac{57}{03}$



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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE information necessary for Officers to pass the Examination for Promotion in Subject "G" (Organization and Equipment) is contained in a vast number of official books of regulations, &c. To save Officers the trouble of referring to all these different books, the present small manual has been compiled, containing a digest of the most salient features of our system of organization and administration. As far as possible a reference for every statement in the following pages has been given to an official book or other recognised text book, not only to enable the Student to verify the accuracy of the facts, but to assist him in becoming acquainted with the Regulation to which he should refer for information on any subject. As will be seen by reading the Examination Papers given in the Appendix, one question in every Paper deals with this point. The questions added at the end of the Chapters have been taken from the Papers set at the R.M.C., from June, 1896, to June, 1899.

R.M.C.,
August, 1899.

S. T. B.

PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

THIS Edition has been extensively revised and the numerous important alterations in our Army system, which have occurred since the publication of the last edition, have been carefully noted, so as to bring the book as thoroughly up to date as possible. The papers set at the last four examinations have been added (with answers) to the Appendix.

BALLYMULLEN BARRACKS,
TRALEE, CO. KERRY.
April, 1903.

S. T. B.

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ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT MADE EASY.

I.—HEAD-QUARTER STAFF.

The Sovereign is the head of the Army ; the chief constitutional adviser of the Crown being the Secretary of State for War, who is responsible to Parliament for the efficiency of the Military Forces of the Realm and the proper expenditure of the money annually voted by Parliament for their maintenance. **A.B., p. 390.**

The Commander-in-Chief is the Military head of the Army, and commands the whole of the forces at home and abroad, and is the principal professional adviser of the Secretary of State. **A.B., p. 397.**

The Head-quarter Staff is divided into two broad divisions, the Military Department and the Civil Department ; each of these being again sub-divided into various divisions, at the head of each of which is a staff officer of high rank, or a civilian official. **A.B., pp. 399-408.**

An Order in Council, dated 4th November, 1901, lays down the duties of these various officers and officials ; which may be summarized as follows :—

The Commander-in-Chief commands the forces at home and abroad ;

Issues Army Orders ;

Inspects the troops ;

Is principal adviser of Secretary of State ;

Is charged with control of the Departments of the Adjutant-General, Mobilization and Intelligence, and Military Secretary ;

Supervises the other Military Departments at Head-Quarters ;

Is responsible for the general distribution of the Army at home and abroad ;

Is charged with the promotion of officers, staff appointments, &c. **W.O.L., p. 56.**

The Adjutant-General is concerned with—

- Discipline, military education, and training ;
- General efficiency, effective strength and allocation of troops ;
- Patterns of clothing and necessities ;
- Enlistment and discharge. **W.O.L., pp. 61—64.**

The Director-General of Mobilization and Military Intelligence is responsible for—

- Detailed plans for the military defence of the Empire, and the organization and mobilization of the forces ;
- Schemes for offensive and defensive operations ;
- Collection and distribution of information as to the military geography, resources, and armed forces of foreign countries and British possessions.

W.O.L., p. 58.

The Military Secretary deals with—

- Appointments, promotions, and retirements ;
- Educational qualifications of candidates for commissions ;
- Educational establishments. **W.O.L., p. 56.**

The Quarter-Master-General is charged with—

- Food, forage, fuel, light, quarters ;
- Land and water transport ;
- Remounts ;
- Movements of troops ;
- Distribution of barrack stores and equipment ;
- Army Service Corps ;
- Pay Department ;
- Veterinary Department.
- Proposals for the Annual Estimates for the above services.

W.O.L., p. 65.

The Inspector-General of Fortifications is responsible for—

- Selection of sites for barracks, ranges, manœuvring grounds ;
- Construction and maintenance of fortifications, barracks, &c. ;
- Inspection of Ordnance Factories ;
- Purchase and custody of War Office Lands ;
- Design and issue of engineer and submarine mining stores ;

Advising on technical points connected with the Royal Engineers ;
 Proposals for the Annual Estimates for the above services. **W.O.L., p. 67.**

The Director-General of Ordnance supplies warlike stores and equipment ;
 Directs the Manufacturing Departments ;
 Deals with questions of armament and inventions ;
 Inspects all stores, except Engineer, Medical, and Veterinary ;
 Administers Ordnance Department ;
 Submits proposals for the Annual Estimates for the above services. **W.O.L., p. 71.**

The Director-General Army Medical Department administers—
 The Medical Establishments ;
 Royal Army Medical Corps ;
 Sanitary matters ;
 Supply of medical stores ;
 Submits proposals for the Annual Estimates for the medical services. **W.O.L., p. 73.**

In the absence of the Commander-in-Chief, the Senior Officer on the Head-Quarter Staff will act for him.

The Financial Secretary compiles the estimates ;
 Audits all accounts ;
 Issues warrants for payments ;
 Controls financially the manufacturing departments and contracts ;
 Advises the Secretary of State on army expenditure.
W.O.L., p. 75.

By a recent memorandum the War Office Council was re-organised in October, 1901, and now consists of the Secretary of State as President, and the following members :—The Commander-in-Chief, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, the Permanent Under-Secretary of State, the Financial Secretary, the Quarter-Master-General, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, the Director-General of Ordnance, the Adjutant-General, the Director-General of Mobilization and Military Intelligence, the Director-General Army Medical Department (for medical and

sanitary questions), and a Secretary. This Council meets weekly, and discusses such matters as may be referred by the Secretary of State, and any question brought forward by individual members. Records of the proceedings are kept. **W.O.L., p. 107.**

An Executive Committee has also been formed, consisting of nine members representing all the above Departments, which meets twice a week under the chairmanship of the Permanent Under-Secretary of State, or, in his absence, the Assistant Under-Secretary, in order that combined action may be taken on all important questions which concern more than one Department.

W.O.L., p. 107.

The Army Board, consisting of the Commander-in-Chief, Military Secretary, Director of Mobilization and Military Intelligence, Adjutant-General, Quarter-Master-General, Inspector-General of Fortifications, Director-General of Ordnance, Director-General Army Medical Service, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, and the Accountant-General, deals with measures necessary for the mobilization of a field force, with the proposals for the annual estimates prepared by Heads of Departments, the establishments of officers and men for all branches of the service, and with such other questions as may be referred by the Secretary of State, or which the Commander-in-Chief or the head of Military Department may wish to bring forward. **W.O.L., p. 108.**

The Selection Board, which is composed of the Commander-in-Chief and the heads of the five principal Military Departments, selects for all promotion above the rank of substantive Major, and for all Staff appointments above the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

W.O.L., p. 109.

All correspondence intended for the Adjutant-General, Quarter-Master-General, Military Secretary, Director of Military Intelligence, Inspector-General of Fortifications, Director-General of Ordnance, and Director-General Army Medical Service, will be addressed to these officers respectively. All other correspondence with the War Office is to be addressed to the Under-Secretary of State.

K.R., 2069.

II.—COMMANDS AT HOME.

For purposes of command and organization the United Kingdom has been divided into 6 Army Corps Commands; and the former Military Districts have been merged in these Commands, though for administrative purposes they are retained in peace time as sub-divisions of the respective Army Corps. These 6 Army Corps Commands, and the Districts which have been merged in each are as follows :—

- I. Army Corps, or Aldershot Command ; head-quarters, Aldershot—includes Aldershot District.
- II. Army Corps, or Southern Command ; head-quarters, Salisbury—includes Southern, Western, and South-Eastern Districts.
- III. Army Corps, or Irish Command ; head-quarters, Dublin — includes Dublin, Cork, and Belfast Districts (Curragh District is absorbed in Dublin).
- IV. Army Corps, or Eastern Command ; head-quarters, Colchester—includes Eastern, Home, and Thames Districts (Woolwich District is absorbed in Thames).
- V. Army Corps, or Northern Command ; head-quarters, York—includes North-Eastern and North Western Districts.
- VI. Army Corps, or Scottish Command ; head-quarters, Edinburgh—includes Scottish District.

Each of these Army Corps is commanded by a General or Lieutenant-General, who is responsible for the efficiency of the whole of the forces—regulars, militia, yeomanry, and volunteers—who are stationed in his Command.

Each of these Commands furnishes to the Field Army an Army Corps and a Cavalry Brigade (the latter has not yet been detailed for the Scottish Command) and all except Aldershot include in addition other Regular troops and a certain number of the

Auxiliary Forces. In each Command, except Aldershot, there are a number of fortresses and defended posts for which garrisons would have to be allotted in war time.

During peace the General Officer Commanding the Army Corps commands, trains, and administers all the troops serving in his Command, but on the outbreak of war, when the Field Army has been concentrated under its commanders, the territorial command and administration of the various Districts will devolve on certain specified officers, commanding fortresses or defended posts.

A.O., 4th Mar., 1902.

The Military Districts, with the exception of Aldershot, are sub-divided into 67 Regimental Districts, each of which forms the area to which is allotted one of the Territorial Regiments of the Infantry of the Line, which is chiefly recruited from the Regimental District. These Regimental Districts vary very much in size, as the regiments have been assigned to the different localities according to the density or otherwise of the population, it being calculated that each territorial district should contain, as nearly as possible, about 200,000 males. Thus in those parts of the country where there are many large towns, the Regimental District contains only part of a county, as in Surrey, Lancashire, or Yorkshire, while in Scotland and Ireland the Regimental Districts consist of several counties each. Each Regimental District is commanded by a Colonel who has usually commanded one of the Line Battalions. At the chief town in the district is the Regimental Depôt, where the recruits of the line and militia are trained. Three or four of the Regimental Districts are combined, and have a double Depôt.

A.B., pp. 93, 94.

The United Kingdom is further divided into Artillery Districts, under Lieutenant-Colonels of artillery, who are charged with the inspection and supervision of the auxiliary artillery units in their areas, and who superintend the artillery recruiting agencies. The areas of these Artillery Districts practically correspond to the Military Districts above described. **A.B., p. 99.**

The Channel Islands form two separate District Commands, Jersey being one, and Guernsey and Alderney the other; they are commanded by General Officers, who are also the Civil

Governors. There is one company of garrison artillery and one battalion of infantry in each Command, the remainder of the troops being composed of Channel Island militia. **A.L., p. 22.**

QUESTIONS.

1. For what objects are the line battalions connected with the regimental district?
 2. Give a general account of the existing organization of the army, so far as it relates to the territorial divisions of the Kingdom for purposes of command, recruiting, and the assignment of troops to localities.
 3. Describe the organization of a regimental district.
 4. What do you understand by a "Regimental District," and by a "Regimental Dépôt"? What is the organization of the latter?
-

III.—COMMANDS ABROAD.

India forms a separate command under the Commander-in-Chief, who is, to a great extent, independent of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army; under him the troops in India are divided into 4 Commands (Punjaub, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay), each commanded by a Lieutenant-General. Each of these Commands is further sub-divided into Districts which, according to their size and importance, are called 1st or 2nd class. **A.L., pp. 25-29.**

Each of the various Colonies where Imperial troops are serving forms a separate Command, under a General Officer or Colonel on the Staff, according to the size of the garrison. The General Officers commanding in Bermuda, Gibraltar, and Malta are also the Civil Governors. There are no Imperial troops now in any of the Australian Colonies, or in New Zealand, and the tendency is, as the local forces in the various colonies become better trained and organized and more efficient, to gradually withdraw the British troops and leave the defence of these colonial stations to the local forces. **A.L., pp. 29a-40.**

In connection with this subject the following definitions will be found useful :—

An Imperial Coaling Station is fortified, and is garrisoned by Imperial troops, with or without the assistance of local auxiliaries.

A Colonial Coaling Station is fortified, and is garrisoned by colonial regular troops, with or without the assistance of local auxiliaries.

A Naval Coaling Station is fortified and maintained by the navy.

A Defensive Port or Harbour in a colony is fortified by a colony for local reasons quite apart from Imperial considerations. **A.B., p. 492 note.**

IV.—CAVALRY.

There are 31 Regiments of Cavalry, divided into 3 regiments of Household Cavalry, and 28 regiments of the Line.

The Household Cavalry consists of

2 Regiments of Life Guards.

1 Regiment of Horse Guards.

The Cavalry of the Line consists of

7 Regiments of Dragoon Guards.

3 ,, Dragoons.

6 ,, Lancers.

12 ,, Hussars. **A.L., pp. 142-174.**

For recruiting they are grouped into 4 Corps, called Household Cavalry, Dragoons of the Line, Lancers of the Line, and Hussars of the Line. **R.R., 98.**

The Regiment is commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, assisted by a Major as 2nd in command, with a regimental staff consisting of the Adjutant, Ridingmaster, Quartermaster, and various warrant officers and staff-serjeants. It is organized in 3, or in some cases 4, service squadrons and a reserve squadron made up of the band, machine-gun detachment, employed men, recruits, and young horses. Each service squadron is commanded by a Major, assisted by a Captain, and is divided into 3 or 4 troops (according as the regiment is on the lower or higher establishment), each commanded by a subaltern. The reserve squadron is divided into 2 troops. **K.R., 663; Regtl. Est., p. 6.**

The establishment of a service squadron on the higher establishment is :—

6 Officers.

11 Serjeants.

8 Corporals.

2 Trumpeters.

5 Artificers.

160 Privates.

192 all ranks, with 136 public horses. **A.O. $\frac{189}{00}$ App. I.**

The establishment of a Regiment is—

	Home (Higher establishment).	Home (Lower establishment).	India.
Officers	... 26	... 23	29
Warrant Officers	... 2	... 2	2
Serjeants	... 51	... 45	53
Corporals	... 30	... 24	32
Trumpeters	... 8	... 8	9
Artificers	... 19	... 16	21
Privates	.. 560	... 520	480
Total, all ranks	... 696	... 638	626
Horses	... 465	... 363	525

A.E., pp. 14, 128, 129.

Of the 9 Regiments of the Line serving at home, 8 are on the higher establishment and 1 on the lower. The drafts for the Regiments serving abroad are supplied from the Regiments on the lower establishment. **A.E., p. 14; Sec. of State, p. 4.**

12 of the Regiments serving at home (8 on the higher and 4 on the lower establishment) have been formed into 4 Brigades, commanded by a Colonel on the Staff (the 1st Brigade is commanded by a Major-General), having their head-quarters as under :

1st Brigade,	Aldershot.
2nd „	Canterbury.
3rd „	Curragh.
4th „	Colchester.

The Riding Establishment and Cavalry Depôt is attached to the 2nd Brigade. **A.O. $\frac{41}{97}$.**

The establishment of all ranks of the Cavalry for 1903—4 is 19,896. **A.E., pp. 10, 13.**

The arms of the Cavalry are the carbine, carried by serjeants and rank and file, the latest pattern being the Lee-Enfield, which has a magazine holding six rounds (this is to be replaced by a shortened rifle); the sword, which is carried by all ranks, attached (when mounted) to the saddle; the lance, carried by both ranks of Lancer regiments, and by the front rank only of the Dragoon Guards and Dragoons (for escorts and ceremonial purposes only); and the revolver, carried by warrant officers, staff-serjeants and trumpeters. **A.O., $\frac{39}{63}$.**

The war strength of a squadron is—

- 6 Officers.
- 10 Serjeants.
- 8 Corporals.
- 2 Trumpeters.
- 6 Artificers.
- 128 Privates

160 all ranks, with 161 horses. **W.E., p. 33.**

The war strength of the Regiment in the field which consists of the 3 service squadrons (the reserve squadron being left behind) is

- 25 Officers.
- 1 Warrant Officer.
- 35 Serjeants.
- 24 Corporals.
- 6 Trumpeters.
- 22 Artificers.
- 418 Privates.

531 all ranks, with 536 horses. **W.E., p. 33.**

Each Regiment has a machine-gun drawn by two horses, and worked by a detachment of 3 men, besides the driver. It is intended to issue a pom pom (1-pr. quick firing gun) to each Regiment as soon as they are available; the detachment will consist of one subaltern, one serjeant and 8 men, all mounted.

The Regimental Transport consists of—

- 1 Machine-gun and carriage.
- 2 S.A.A. waggons.
- 8 General service waggons.
- 2 Carts.
- 1 Maltese cart with medical stores.
- 3 Pack animals.

The ammunition carried for the carbines is—

- 30 rounds on the soldier.
- 25 boxes of 1,100 rounds each, in regimental reserve.
- 3,500 rounds are also carried for the machine-gun, on the carriage. **W.E., p. 35.**

QUESTIONS.

1. State briefly the peace organization of a Cavalry regiment.
 2. How is a squadron sub-divided ?
 3. How many service-squadrons has a cavalry regiment ? Has the Cavalry any territorial connection for recruiting ? How are Cavalry regiments grouped together for purpose of enlistment ?
 4. What do you understand by the Corps of Lancers ?
-

V.—ARTILLERY.

The Artillery is divided into 2 Corps, the Horse and Field, and the Mountain and Garrison Artillery. **A.O.**, $\frac{96}{99}$.

The Horse, Field, and Mountain Artillery is organized in batteries, each commanded by a Major, who is assisted by a Captain. The battery is sub-divided into three sections, each commanded by a subaltern. Each section is further divided into 2 sub-divisions, each consisting of one gun, with its waggon and the men and horses belonging to it, under the command of a serjeant, who is called the "No. 1." **K.R.** 663.

The establishment of a battery at home is :—

- 5 Officers.
- 9 Serjeants.
- 5 or 6 Corporals.
- 5 or 6 Bombardiers.
- 2 Trumpeters.
- 5 to 8 Artificers.

110 to 142 Gunners and Drivers.

With 6 guns, and from 66 to 125 horses.

Regtl. Est., pp. 10-11. **A.O.** $\frac{113}{01}$.

The Garrison Artillery is divided into companies, each commanded by a Major, assisted by a Captain, with usually 3 subalterns. Each company is divided into 2 sections of 2 or 3 sub-divisions each. **K R.** 663.

The establishments vary very much, but at home are about :—

- 5 Officers.
- 9 Serjeants.
- 5 Corporals.
- 5 Bombardiers.
- 2 Trumpeters.
- 133 Gunners. **Regtl. Est.**, p. 15.

The number of batteries and companies is—

Horse	28 service and 2 depôt.
Field	151 „ 7 „
Mountain	10 „ 1 „
Garrison	105 „ 6 „

Regtl. Est., pp. 9–16.

The establishment of all ranks for 1903–4 is 53,245.

A.E., pp. 10, 13.

The Horse Artillery is armed with a 12-pr. breech-loading gun and the Field Artillery with a 15-pr. breech-loading gun ; a few batteries have the German 15-pr. quick-firing gun ; the Mountain Artillery have a 7-pr. screw gun, which can be taken to pieces and carried on pack animals ; 15 field batteries are armed with 5-in. howitzers, and 4 of the garrison companies are organized as a siege train to work heavy guns at a siege. Heavy companies in India are armed with four 40-prs. and two 6.3-in. howitzers.

Regtl. Est., pp. 9, 14.

The war strength of a battery of Horse Artillery is—

- 5 Officers.
- 8 Serjeants.
- 6 Corporals.
- 9 Bombardiers.
- 2 Trumpeters.
- 10 Artificers.
- 156 Gunners and Drivers.

196 all ranks, with 214 horses. **A.O., $\frac{32}{03}$.**

2 Horse Artillery batteries, with an ammunition column, form a Brigade Division, which is commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, with a staff of 3 officers and 15 other ranks. **W.E., p. 36.**

The transport of a battery of Horse Artillery consists of—

- 6 Guns, with their limbers.
- 9 Ammunition waggons, with limbers.
- 4 G.S. waggons for baggage, stores and supplies. **A.O. $\frac{32}{03}$.**

The total number of rounds carried was laid down in War Establishments at 134 shrapnel and 8 case for each gun ; but this amount is to be increased. **W.E., p. 38.**

The war strength of a field battery is—

- 5 Officers.
- 8 Serjeants.
- 6 Corporals.
- 9 Bombardiers.
- 2 Trumpeters.
- 9 Artificers.
- 153 Gunners and Drivers.

192 all ranks, with 162 horses. **A.O.** $\frac{32}{03}$.

A Brigade Division of Field Artillery is composed of 3 batteries, with an ammunition column, and is commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, with a staff of 3 officers and 13 other ranks. **W.E.**, p. 40

The transport of a 15-pr. field battery, or 5-in. howitzer battery, consists of—

- 6 Guns, or howitzers, with their limbers.
- 9 Ammunition waggons, with limbers.
- 4 G.S. waggons for baggage, stores and supplies. **A.O.** $\frac{32}{03}$.

The number of rounds carried was laid down in War Establishments, for a 15-pr. battery, as 142 shrapnel and 8 case for each gun; but these numbers are to be increased. **W.E.**, p. 42.

QUESTIONS.

1. State briefly the peace organization of the Royal Artillery.
2. How are the following sub-divided :—A battery of field artillery; a company of garrison artillery?

VI.—INFANTRY.

The Infantry is divided into the Brigade of Guards, the Infantry of the Line, and the Royal Garrison Regiment.

The Brigade of Guards consists of 4 Regiments, 3 of 3 Battalions, and 1 of 1, which is eventually to be increased to 3 Battalions.

The Infantry of the Line consists of 67 Territorial Regiments and 2 Rifle Regiments. The normal composition of a Territorial Regiment is 2 Line Battalions with 2 Militia Battalions and a Depôt. Seven Regiments, however, have 4 Line Battalions. The number of Militia Battalions varies from 1 to 4. The 2 Rifle Regiments have no territorial connection with any particular part of the country; they have a combined Depôt at Winchester (temporarily at Gosport), they have each 4 Line Battalions, and the King's Royal Rifles has 4 Militia Battalions and the Rifle Brigade 3.

The Royal Garrison Regiment consists at the present time of 5 Battalions and is eventually to be increased to 8. It was formed in 1901, for service in the Mediterranean and other non-tropical stations. It is composed of old soldiers, under 40 years of age, who enlist for 3 years, and can extend for 1 or 2 years up to a total service of 24 years from first attestation, or 45 years of age. All ranks of N.-C.O.'s and men receive ordinary infantry pay, with 2d. a day garrison pay. **A.O.** $\frac{35}{63}$.

Thus we have altogether 10 Battalions of Guards, 156 Line Battalions, and 5 Garrison Battalions. **A.L.**, pp. 494—1133.

A Battalion is commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, assisted by a Major as 2nd in command, with a regimental staff, consisting of the Adjutant and Quartermaster, and various warrant officers and staff-serjeants. It is organized in 8 companies, each commanded by a Major or Captain, assisted by 1 or 2 subalterns. Each company is divided into 2 half companies, each commanded by a subaltern; and the half companies are sub-divided into 2 sections, each under a N.C.O. **K.R.** 663.

The establishment of a company at home is—

2 or 3 Officers.
4 Serjeants.
5 Corporals.
2 Drummers.
95 Privates.

109 all ranks. **Regtl. Est., p. 30.**

The establishment of the Battalion is—

	Home.	India.	Colonies.
Officers ...	24	29	28
Warrant Officers ...	2	2	2
Serjeants ...	39	45	46
Corporals ...	40	40	40
Drummers...	16	16	16
Privates ...	760	900	880

Total, all ranks... 881 ... 1032 ... 1012

Regtl. Est., p. 30.

The establishment of all ranks of the Infantry for 1903-4 including Foot Guards, is 172,998. **A.E., pp. 10, 13.**

The arms of the Infantry are the rifle and bayonet. The latest pattern rifle is the Lee-Enfield, Mark I*, a small bore (.303 calibre) magazine rifle, which can be used as a single loader. The magazine holds 10 rounds. The bayonet is dagger-shaped, 12 inches in length. All ranks carry the rifle and bayonet except warrant officers and staff-serjeants, who have a sword and revolver; band and drummers who have a short sword; and pioneers, who have a special pattern sword with a saw on one edge, and who carry various entrenching tools. In each company 16 men carry picks and 32 carry shovels. **F.S.M. Inf., p. 12.**

The war strength of a company is—

3 Officers.
5 Serjeants.
5 Corporals.
2 Drummers.
101 Privates.

116 all ranks. **W.E., p. 89**

The war strength of the Battalion in the field is—

- 29 Officers.
- 1 Warrant Officer.
- 51 Serjeants.
- 40 Corporals.
- 16 Drummers.
- 873 Privates.

1,010 all ranks, with 42 horses and mules. **W.E., p. 89.**

Each Battalion has a machine-gun drawn by 1 horse and worked by a detachment of 1 serjeant and 3 men besides the driver.

The Regimental Transport consists of—

- 1 Machine-gun and carriage.
- 4 S.A.A. carts.
- 1 Tool cart.
- 4 General service waggons.
- 1 Maltese cart, with medical stores.
- 2 Pack mules carrying ammunition.

The ammunition carried is—

- 100 Rounds on the soldier.
- 16 Boxes in each of the 4 S.A.A. carts.
- 2 Boxes on each pack mule.

Each box (68 in all) contains 1,100 rounds. 4,000 rounds are carried on the machine-gun. **W.E., p. 90.**

QUESTIONS.

1. Explain the meaning of Territorial Regiment.
2. State briefly the peace organization of an Infantry Battalion.
3. Explain the organization, and give approximately the strength of a British Battalion in the field.
4. How is a company sub-divided?
5. State in detail the constitution of the *personnel* of an Infantry company in the field.
6. Give in detail the latest War Establishment (including transport) for an Infantry Battalion.
7. How many Infantry regiments of the Line are there in the British Army?
8. How many regular battalions in a Line regiment? How many companies in a battalion?
9. What is meant by the "localization" of a territorial regiment; and how does the home battalion assist the battalion abroad?

VII.—MOUNTED INFANTRY AND CYCLISTS.

Mounted Infantry does not exist in our Service as a separate arm in peace time, but is recognised as a separate unit to be formed for service in the field. The Head-Quarters of the Regiment are at Aldershot, and one of the Army Corps Staff Officers commands. Men are selected from each of our Infantry Battalions at home and sent to Aldershot for a course of training. The men are chosen for their smartness and intelligence, and must all be marksmen. The course of instruction includes riding and stable duties, and general mounted infantry duties in the field. Each Military District furnishes a company, and there are other companies formed from the Guards, Rifles, &c. A company is composed of 4 sections of an officer and about 30 men from a Battalion. **A.B., pp. 173-176.** It is in contemplation to raise a company from each Battalion.

The war strength of a company is—

- 5 Officers.
- 5 Serjeants.
- 6 Corporals.
- 2 Buglers.
- 6 Artificers.
- 117 Privates.

141 all ranks, with 142 horses. **W.E., p. 85.**

Two such companies with a machine-gun section form part of the Cavalry Brigade. **W.E., p. 152.**

The machine-gun section has 2 machine-guns under a subaltern, with a detachment of 1 serjeant and 15 men, including the drivers. **W.E., p. 84.**

Cyclists will doubtless be largely used in future wars, where there are good roads, as they can be employed as orderlies, thus sparing the horses and releasing the cavalry for their proper

duties of reconnoitring. Cyclists could also act most advantageously as Mounted Infantry, as they could move much more rapidly than if mounted on horses, and there would be no horses to feed or get knocked up.

Up to the present no regulations have been issued for the organization of Cyclists as a separate arm ; but during the summer of 1899 a start was made at Aldershot to organize and train a Corps consisting of sections from men from different battalions on similar lines to those described for the Mounted Infantry. During 1901, both in the Woolwich and Aldershot Districts, experimental manœuvres on a large scale were carried out with Cyclists with a view to testing the usefulness of such a force in war.

A "Cyclist Drill" Manual was issued with Army Orders of September, 1900 ; and the Infantry Training lays down the position of the Cyclist Section with a battalion marching past, and Combined Training refers to their use in carrying orders or messages in the field or as reconnoitring patrols with the outposts.

I.T., Sec. 288 ; C.T., 49, 128.

Several Volunteer Battalions have Cyclist Sections belonging to the Battalion and organized as separate units ; and a Volunteer Automobile Corps has just been sanctioned.

VIII.—ENGINEERS.

The Engineers are divided into various troops and companies, which may be tabulated as follows :—

- 1 Bridging battalion of 3 troops.
- 17 Field companies.
- 1 Field depôt and 4 Parks.
- 1 Telegraph battalion of 3 divisions.
- 3 Field troops.
- 1 Balloon depôt and 5 sections.
- 13 Submarine Mining companies.
- 3 Railway companies.
- 4 Survey companies.
- 19 Fortress companies.
- 6 Depôt companies.
- 1 Company in India.
- 1 Coast battalion of 10 sections.

A.L., p. 441.

The establishment of these different units varies so greatly that to give them in detail would only confuse the reader ; it will therefore suffice to note that a Field Company consists of about 180 all ranks on the higher establishment, and about 100 on the lower, while the establishment of a Fortress Company is also approximately 100 of all ranks. **Regtl. Est., pp. 22-25.**

The establishment of all ranks of the Engineers for 1903-4 is 10,748. **A.E., pp., 10, 13.**

The war strength of a Field Company is—

- 7 Officers.
- 8 Serjeants.
- 14 Corporals.
- 2 Trumpeters.
- 1 Artificer.
- 180 Sappers, &c.

212 all ranks, with 63 horses.

W.E., pp. 76, 77.

The transport of a Field Company consists of—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Waggon | } with technical equipment. |
| 4 Carts | |
| 2 Pontoon waggons. | |
| 3 Carts with supplies, &c. | |
| 1 Maltese cart with medical stores. | |
| 5 Pack animals. | |

The ammunition carried is 50 rounds on each man armed with a carbine, and 7 boxes in regimental reserve. **W.E., p. 78.**

It is provided with the necessary technical equipment, such as tools and explosives to enable it to undertake operations requiring special appliances and skill, such as the construction of field defences, the making or destroying of roads, railways, bridges, &c. It carries enough material to form a bridge of 45 feet run, capable of bearing all arms, or 75 feet run of light bridging, suitable for infantry. **A.B., p. 246.**

The duties of the Engineers are laid down in the following terms:—

IN WAR.—All engineering operations connected with an army in the field; roads, bridges; making and working railways, telegraphs, and balloons; preparation of camping grounds; water supply, field works, attack and defence of fortresses and positions, demolitions, surveying, submarine mining.

IN PEACE.—The charge of all lands and buildings belonging to the War Department; construction and maintenance of all War Department works, roads, railways, &c.; fortifications, surveys, working of military telegraphs and railways, submarine mines, and balloons; preparation and custody of all plans, &c., connected with any of the above. **A.B., pp. 241-242.**

The names of the various units sufficiently explain which of the foregoing services they are respectively employed on, both in peace and in war. It may, however, be added that the 1st Division of the Telegraph Battalion works the military telegraphs at Aldershot, and at manœuvres, while the 2nd Division is attached to the Post Office Telegraph Service, and has charge of a large district in the South of England. The Submarine Mining companies are

stationed at the various naval ports at home and abroad, where we have large dockyards and arsenals ; while the commercial ports are defended by the Coast Battalion and the Militia and Volunteer submarine miners. The Survey Companies are employed under the Board of Agriculture in carrying out the Ordnance Survey, and in preparing maps for the Intelligence Division of the War Office. Three sections, each consisting of 1 officer and 6 non-commissioned officers and men, are always kept in readiness, complete with instruments and stores, to proceed with an army in the field. **A.B., pp. 245, 247, 248, 440.**

IX.—ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

The Army Service Corps is organized in 81 Companies, 74 being Transport Companies, and 6 Supply Companies, and 1 is a Mechanical Transport Company. There are also 2 Remount Companies, a Barrack Section, and a Staff Clerk Section.

A.L., p. 1139; A.B., p. 259.

The Transport Companies are stationed at the various large garrisons at home, and all the transport services required by the troops are carried out either by these companies or by civilian transport hired from contractors, under the supervision of the Army Service Corps officer in charge of transport. **A.B., pp. 258-260.**

The Supply Companies are stationed at Aldershot and other large garrisons. All the men of the supply branch belong to these companies, but they are scattered in small detachments of varying strength, according to the size of the garrison, at nearly all the military stations at home and abroad, except India. The term "supplies" technically means food, forage, and consumable articles, such as fuel and light, and these are arranged for by this branch of the Army Service Corps. At large stations the rations are supplied by the Army Service Corps direct from the Corps bakeries and abattoirs, which serve the double purpose of training the men of the Corps at their work and of accustoming the troops to drawing their supplies in the same way as they would on service. At small stations contracts are made by the Army Service Corps officer in charge of supplies with civilian contractors, who issue the rations direct to the troops. **A.B., pp. 253-260.**

The Barrack Section is charged with the care of all barracks and such like buildings, and issues the necessary barrack furniture, &c., to the troops, which stores are drawn by this Section in bulk from the Army Ordnance Department. The Section is formed of pensioners or non-commissioned officers of over 18 years' service, under whom are employed a large number of barrack labourers.

A.B., p. 259.

The Staff Clerk Section consists of all the staff clerks employed in the various staff offices. These at one time formed a separate Corps, but they have now been formed into a Section of the Army Service Corps, in order that their pay, clothing, &c., and rations on service may be looked after by an officer of the Army Service Corps, instead of their being more or less "nobody's children," as they were under the former system. Men are transferred to this Section from all branches of the Service. The Section consists of 3 divisions, the 1st being warrant officers. **A.B., p. 260.**

The Remount Companies have the care of the young horses at the 2 remount farms at Woolwich and Dublin. Men are transferred to these companies from the Cavalry and the Horse and Field Artillery. **A.B., p. 259; K.R., 1768 D.**

The establishment of all ranks of the Army Service Corps for 1903-4 is 7,195. **A.E., p. 10.**

The Army Service Corps units, forming part of an Army Corps, Division, or Brigade on active service, are termed Supply Columns and the Supply Park, and are composed of non-commissioned officers and men belonging to both the transport and supply branches of the Corps, their duties being to carry and issue the supplies for the units which they belong to.

The establishments of these Supply Columns vary according as they form part of a Brigade, Division, or an Army Corps.

		Army Corps Supply Column.		Divisional Supply Column.		Brigade Supply Column
Officers	...	...	4	...	4	4
Other ranks	{Transport	...	129	...	82	103
	{Supply	...	16	...	11	13
Total all ranks		...	149	...	97	120
Horses		...	172	...	84	109
Vehicles		...	38	...	16	19

Nearly all the vehicles are General Service waggons.

In addition to the above numbers there are other non-commissioned officers and men detached from the above companies to provide the transport for the different Field Hospitals and Bearer Companies. **W.E., pp. 92-97.**

QUESTION.

What are the duties of the Army Service Corps? How is this Corps organized?

X.—ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

The officers and men of the Medical Department of the Army have recently been formed into a Corps called the Royal Army Medical Corps, which performs the duties connected with the care of the sick and wounded in peace and war, and the officers of which are charged with everything appertaining to the sanitation of barracks, camps, water supply, &c., and the medical inspection of recruits for the Army. **A.B., p. 275.**

The head of the Department is the Director General of Army Medical Service, under whom are 10 officers, ranking with Major-Generals, called Surgeon-Generals; all officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps have ordinary combatant titles and rank accordingly. There are 19 companies in the Corps, the head-quarters of three being at Aldershot, two at Netley, and the others divided among the Military Districts. There is a Depot and Training School at Aldershot. **A.L., pp. 1148-1166.**

Medical Officers are no longer appointed to regiments (except the Household Troops), but are detached for duty at the various military stations at home and abroad; the duties at the different stations being divided amongst the officers by the Principal Medical Officer of the District or Station. The non-commissioned officers and men are appointed to the different Station Hospitals, and are employed in the various duties connected therewith.

A.B., p. 277.

The establishment of all ranks for 1903-4 is 4,491.

A.E., pp. 10, 13.

For active service, units called Field Hospitals and Bearer Companies are formed and are attached to the different Brigades, Divisions, &c., in addition to the General Hospitals at the base of operations and in rear of the Field Army. **A.B., pp. 278, 279.**

The war strength of a Bearer Company is—

3 Officers.

1 Warrant Officer.

6 Serjeants.

6 Corporals.

1 Bugler.

44 Privates.

61 all ranks, R.A.M.C.

36 Army Service Corps attached.

Total 97 with 56 horses. **W.E.**, pp. 106, 107.

The transport consists of—

10 Ambulance waggons.

1 Water cart.

4 Forage carts. **W.E.**, p. 103.

The war establishment of a Field Hospital is—

5 Officers.

1 Warrant Officer.

7 Serjeants.

4 Corporals.

23 Privates.

40 all ranks, R.A.M.C.

21 Army Service Corps attached.

Total 61 with 28 horses. **W.E.**, pp. 110, 111.

The transport consists of—

4 General service waggons.

1 Water cart.

1 Forage cart. **W.E.**, p. 112.

In connection with the Army Medical Service may be mentioned the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, which consists of ladies who have been trained as nurses, and who, if approved by the Nursing Board, are admitted into the Army as Nursing Sisters, or Staff Nurses; and of such Non-Commissioned Officers and 1st Class Orderlies of the Royal Army Medical Corps as have been specially recommended. The total number at the present time is 1 Matron-in-Chief, 17 Superintendents, and 70 Nursing Sisters. They are attached to all the large Station Hospitals at home, and in the Mediterranean and Egypt. Many of them have seen active service, and the greatest benefit has accrued to the sick and wounded soldiers—thanks to their skill and devotion to duty. **A.O.** $\frac{247}{02}$; **A. L.**, p. 1293.

XI.—DEPARTMENTS.

The Departments of the Army are the Army Ordnance Department and Corps; the Army Pay Department and Corps; the Army Veterinary Department, and the Chaplains' Department. **A.L., pp. 1262-1340.**

The Army Ordnance Department provides all the various munitions of war and all kinds of stores and equipment required either in peace or war. **A.B., p. 280.** The administrative officers are divided into 4 Classes, and under them are executive officers termed Commissaries, or Deputy or Assistant Commissaries, of Ordnance. The head of the Department is the Director-General of Ordnance. One branch of the Department consists of an Inspection Staff, whose duty is to inspect the weapons and stores furnished by the Royal Arsenal or contractors. The men of this Department belong to the Army Ordnance Corps, which is commanded and officered by officers of the Army Ordnance Department. The Corps is organized in 23 companies and a Depot company. **A.L., pp. 1320-1327.** Much of the departmental work is done by civilians, who are employed as storekeepers, foremen, or labourers. **A.B., p. 281.**

All arms, equipment, transport vehicles, camp equipment, ammunition, entrenching tools, &c., are obtained by Corps direct from this Department. Barrack furniture, as already mentioned, is obtained from the Barrack Section of the Army Service Corps, who in turn obtain it in bulk from the Army Ordnance Department, to whom they are accountable. **A.B., pp. 354, 355.** The men of the Corps are mostly tradesmen or clerks, and carry out the repair of equipment, &c. **A.B., pp. 280, 287.** One branch of the Corps is the Armourer Section, which is composed of armourer serjeants, who are attached to the various units for the purpose of repairing the arms of the unit. **Regtl. Est., p. 36; A.B., p. 289.**

In various parts of the United Kingdom are large mobilization stores containing all the equipment, of every kind, which the several units, which are to mobilize at these different stations,

would require to complete them for active service. These stores are under the charge of the officers of the Army Ordnance Department, and are kept always complete and ready for issue at a moment's notice. The articles in these mobilization stores are kept quite distinct from those in the Ordnance Stores held for issue to the troops to meet current needs. **A.B., p. 516.**

In the field the Army Ordnance Department would be chiefly employed at the base, and at the various dépôts along the line of communications up to the advanced dépôt, the numbers, of course, varying with the length of these lines and the number of dépôts and the nature of the theatre of war. **A.B., p. 288.**

The strength of a company of the Army Ordnance Corps for duty on the line of communications is—

- 1 Officer.
- 13 Serjeants.
- 67 Rank and file.

Total 81 all ranks. **W.E., p. 117.**

The Army Pay Department, as the name denotes, is charged with the issue of pay to the troops, and the receipt and disbursement of all money for military services. The Officers of the Department are divided into 3 ranks, each having corresponding combatant rank; the men forming the Army Pay Corps are the clerks serving in the various Pay Offices. The present system is that of Station Pay Offices at all stations where troops are serving, the Paymaster in charge being termed the Station Paymaster, who is charged with the payment of all units serving in his area, and to whom officers commanding companies and other sub-accountants are directly responsible. Paymasters are attached to an army in the field in sufficient numbers to carry out the financial duties of the expedition.

A.B., pp. 304-306; A.L., pp. 1328-1337.

The Army Veterinary Department is composed of Veterinary Officers who are attached to each cavalry regiment and the other mounted branches of the service, and who have the care of all the horses and transport animals of the unit with which they are serving. The farrier-serjeants and shoeing-smiths of these units are under their command for carrying out their duties. The head of the Department is the Director-General, and there are about 118 officers in the Department.

A.B., pp. 311, 312; A.L., p. 1338.

The Chaplains' Department consists of 87 Chaplains, under the Chaplain-General, the majority of whom belong to the Church of England, the remainder being Roman Catholics or Presbyterians. Acting Chaplains of other denominations are appointed as circumstances require. Chaplains are divided into 4 Classes, having relative rank from Captain to Colonel, according to their Class. They do not serve in India, the spiritual care of the Army there being in the hands of Chaplains of the Indian Establishment. **A.B.**, pp. 295, 296.

Mention must here be made of the Military Police and the Army Post Office Corps. The Military Police are formed in two Corps, the mounted and foot, the Commanding Officer of the two Corps being the Provost Marshal at Aldershot, at which station is their common dépôt and head-quarters. The men are obtained by specially selected transfers from the mounted branches and infantry, respectively. Detachments of the Corps are stationed at all large stations, and are locally under the Staff Officer of the Adjutant-General's branch. At the Curragh there is an Assistant Provost Marshal. With an Army in the field, Officers would be appointed as Provost Marshals and Assistant Provost Marshals, in accordance with the Army Act, and would have charge of the Military Police serving with the force, and be responsible for preserving good order and preventing pillage; it would also be their duty to carry out the execution of Court-Martial sentences; but they have now no power of punishing offenders on their own authority. **A.B.**, pp. 290, 291; **A. Act**, s. 74.

The Army Post Office Corps is composed entirely of employés in the postal service who are members of the 24th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps. They enlist for 3 years army and 3 years reserve service, but are transferred at once to the reserve, and are discharged from the Corps on ceasing to be efficient volunteers, or to be employed in the Post Office. In the field 1 officer and 42 men would be employed with each Army Corps. **A.B.**, pp. 291, 292; **W.E.**, p. 151.

The establishment of the various Departmental Corps for 1903-4 is 3,256. **A.E.**, pp. 10, 13.

QUESTION.

Name the various Departments of the Army, stating shortly the duties of each.

XII.—MILITIA.

The Militia consists of Artillery, Engineers, Infantry, and Medical Corps. **A.B., p. 365.**

The Artillery is organized in 33 Corps, the number of the batteries and companies in the various Corps varying with the strength of the Corps. With the exception of one Corps of Field Artillery it is all Garrison Artillery, and is affiliated to the garrison branch of the Royal Artillery. **Regtl. Est., pp. 42, 43.**

The Engineers consist of 2 regiments of Fortress Engineers, and 10 divisions of Submarine Miners, stationed at the chief ports; they are affiliated to the Royal Engineers.

Regtl. Est., pp. 44, 45.

The Infantry is organized in 124 battalions, the number of companies in a battalion varying from 4 to 12, according to the strength of the Corps. The battalions form part of the different Territorial Regiments of the Line, most regiments having 2 Militia battalions; some, however, have only 1, while all the Irish regiments have at least 3. **Regtl. Est., pp. 46-49.**

The Medical Corps is organized in 9 companies, and is attached to the Royal Army Medical Corps. **A.L., p. 1166a.**

Each militia unit has an officer of the regular forces as Adjutant (the larger Corps have also a Quartermaster), and a Permanent Staff of staff-serjeants and drummers from the regulars. **Regtl. Est., pp. 42-45, 49.**

A militiaman enlists for 6 years, and may re-enlist for 4 years, up to 45 years of age. A recruit does 63 days' preliminary drill, either on enlistment at the Depôt of the Territorial Regiment with the recruits for the Line, or all the recruits of the Battalion together, just before the annual training. **M.R., 189, 204a.**

The annual training is for not less than 21 or more than 28 days, unless the King extends the period by Order in Council, as he has power to do, up to 56 days. The period is usually extended in this manner for those Corps which are to be trained at some distance from their place of assembly. **Mil. Act, ss. 16, 17.**

In time of national danger the King can, by proclamation, embody the Militia, in which case they must serve until disembodied. **Mil. Act, s. 18.** The Militia are not liable for service outside the United Kingdom, except with their own consent. **Mil. Act, s. 12.**

Under the authority of an Act of Parliament passed in 1898, a "Special Service Section" of the Militia was formed, the officers and men of which are liable for service anywhere. This Special Service Section is composed of two classes—(a) individual militiamen engaging for service abroad with the regular forces, and (b) militiamen engaging for service abroad with their Militia units. A Militia unit may be registered as available for service abroad if 75 per cent. of the officers and men volunteer their services. They are liable to serve in any part of the world for 12 months, after which they cease to belong to the Section. They have an annual musketry training for 7 days in addition to the annual training. They receive an additional bounty of £1. No enlistments for this Section have taken place since 1st April, 1901, as it is to be allowed to die out. The numbers serving in it on 1st January, 1903, were 3,737.

R.F. & M. Act, s. 2; A.O. 93. I.G.R., p. 20, and App. D.

The establishment of the Militia (including Permanent Staff), on 1st January, 1903, was 132,447, but the force was some 20,000 under the establishment. **A.E., p. 12; I.G.R., p. 19.**

In addition to the Militia of the United Kingdom there are a Malta Militia Regiment of 2 battalions, and some Artillery and Engineers in Bermuda, besides the Channel Islands Militia. These last consist of an Artillery Regiment in each of the 3 Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney, and 3 Regiments of Infantry in Jersey, and 2 in Guernsey. Service in the local Militia is compulsory on all inhabitants of the Channel Islands, between the ages of 16 and 59. **A.B., p. 365.**

The numbers of the Malta and other Colonial Militia on the 1st January, 1903, was 2,707, and of the Channel Islands Militia, 3,289. **A.E., p. 12.**

QUESTIONS.

1. What is roughly the present effective strength of the Militia?
 2. What are the terms of enlistment in the Militia?
 3. How long does the annual training usually last?
 4. What do you understand by the permanent staff of the Militia?
 5. Give a short sketch of the present state of the Militia.
 6. Under what conditions may the Militia be called out for military service?
 7. For what term of service does a man enlist in the Militia?
 8. Under what circumstances may a Militia unit be registered for service abroad? What liabilities do the men undertake?
-

XIII.—IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

The Imperial Yeomanry is a kind of Volunteer Cavalry, but differs from the Volunteers in that the members of the force are obliged to attend the annual training, and the force can be called out in aid of the Civil Power in case of riot. **Y.R., 97.**

It is organized in 55 Regiments of 4 squadrons, with Regimental Staff and a machine gun section. The establishment for each of these is :—

For a squadron	...	...	142 all ranks.
„ machine gun section	...	17	„
„ Regiment	...	...	596 „

Should a Regiment after a reasonable time has elapsed since its formation, or increase of establishment, fall for two consecutive years below 420 “efficient,” or a squadron below 100, or should either fail to reach these numbers, it will be liable to be disbanded.

Yeomen are considered “efficient” when they have during the year (1) attended at annual training in camp, (2) performed the prescribed number of drills, and (3) obtained a second class in musketry. **A.O.** $\frac{109}{01}$; **A.L.**, p. 184.

The annual training consists of 14 complete days’ duty, exclusive of the days of going to and from the place of encampment.

A.O. $\frac{109}{01}$

The Yeomanry can be called out in case of national danger, to suppress riot, or for the duty of escorting the Sovereign.

Y.R., 97.

A recruit enlists for a period of 3 years as a yeoman, and may re-engage for 3 years, if under 47 years of age.

A.O., $\frac{185}{02}$.

Yeomen receive pay while training, and certain allowances ; the Government provides arms, and allows £2 or £3 for each “efficient.” **Y.R.**, 185, 234. A man may resign on giving 14 days’ notice except when on actual service. **Y.R.**, App. I., p. 83.

The establishment for 1903-4 is 35,196, and the number of effectives on 1st January, 1903, was 22,942.

A.E., p. 12; I.G.R., App. G.

QUESTIONS.

1. State briefly the peace organization of the Yeomanry.
 2. Under what conditions may the Yeomanry be called out for military service?
 3. Under what conditions can a man claim his discharge in the Yeomanry?
-

XIV.—VOLUNTEERS.

The Volunteers consist of—

Artillery.

Engineers.

Infantry.

Medical Corps. **V.R., 2.**

The Artillery are chiefly Garrison Artillery, and are affiliated to the garrison branch of the Royal Artillery. Some of the Corps, however, are Heavy Artillery, while others have one or more heavy batteries. These heavy batteries are armed with 40-pr., 20-pr., or 16-pr. guns, which are horsed by the Corps, which is the only substitute for Field Artillery that there is in the Volunteer force. There are 64 Corps altogether.

A.L., pp. 343-419 ; V.R., 590, 731 ; A.O., $\frac{1}{0}^{\frac{2}{0}}$.

The Engineers are affiliated to the Royal Engineers, 21 of the Corps being Fortress Corps, one being a Railway Corps, while there are 7 divisions of Submarine Miners stationed at the chief commercial ports. There are also a Corps of Electrical Engineers and an Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps ; this last consisting in peace time of officers only, who are all managers of the great lines of railways, and accustomed to managing heavy traffic, and hence would be invaluable on mobilization for arranging the movements of troops and their munitions by rail.

A.L., pp. 468—493.

The Infantry are organized in 223 battalions, and in most cases form 1st, 2nd, and other Volunteer Battalions of the Territorial Regiments within the Regimental District. The strength of the battalions varies considerably. **A.L., pp. 527—1132b., 1185.**

The Medical Corps consists of 27 companies, each of which is attached to the company of the Royal Army Medical Corps in the same District. There are also 28 Bearer Companies attached to the Volunteer Infantry Brigades. **A.L., pp. 1166b—1167.**

Each unit has a Permanent Staff of an Adjutant and a number of serjeant-instructors from the regular forces.

V.R., 70, 135-138, App. II.

Volunteers can only be called out for actual military service in time of national emergency; but any member can agree to a liability to be called out for coast defence at such places in Great Britain as may be specified. **Vol. Act, 1863, s. 17; Vol. Act, 1900, ss. 1, 2.** But each man must attend the annual inspection and a certain number of drills, and attain a certain proficiency in marksmanship annually to become an "efficient." **V.R., 187-190, App. IV., A.O., 22 Apr., 1902.**

Each "efficient" earns a capitation grant for his Corps from the Government, which also provides arms and makes certain other allowances. **V.R., 556, 5c4.** A Volunteer can resign on giving 14 days' notice, except when on actual military service. **Vol. Act, 1863, s. 7.**

The Infantry is organized in Brigades, of which there are 46, containing from 3 to 7 battalions, and commanded either by the Officer Commanding the Regimental District or a retired officer of regulars, or, in some cases, by specially selected Volunteer Colonels. There is also a brigade staff, the Brigade-Major being a retired regular officer. The Brigades have most of them organized transport of their own, and in nearly all cases have Supply Detachments and Bearer Companies. Many Corps have also mounted infantry companies and a cyclist section.

A.L, pp. 1188-1195.

Six Brigades in the IV., V., and VI. Army Corps of the Field Army are also composed of specially selected Volunteer Battalions.

A.O., 4th Mar., 1902.

There are no Volunteers in Ireland.

In connection with the Volunteers should be mentioned the Honourable Artillery Company of London, which is the oldest Regiment in the Army, dating from 1537. It consists of 2 batteries of horse Artillery and a battalion of Infantry.

Man. Ch. XI., para. 62; Regtl. Est., pp. 64, 65.

The total number of the Volunteers on 1st January, 1903, was 250,990. **I.G.R., App. G.**

QUESTIONS.

1. Under what conditions may the Volunteers be called out for military service?
2. Under what conditions can a man claim his discharge in the Volunteers?

XV.—RESERVES.

The Reserves consist of the Army Reserve and the Reserve Division of the Militia.

The Army Reserve consists of 2 Classes, Class I. being divided into 4 Sections, as under :—

Section A is the recently formed Section under the Reserve Forces Act of 1898, composed of men transferred from the Artillery, Infantry, Army Service Corps, or Royal Army Medical Corps, with at least a good character, who, on joining this section, are liable, during their first 12 months' service in the Reserve, to be called out to take part in warlike expeditions, which are not of sufficient importance to justify calling out the Reserves as a whole. The number of this Section is limited to 5,000. The men receive 1s. a day reserve pay. **R.F. & M. Act, s. 1 ; A O., $\frac{142}{98}$.**

Section B consists of soldiers who are transferred under the terms of their original enlistment on the completion of their army service. They receive 6d. a day reserve pay.

Section C consists of men who convert their army service into reserve service, so as to allow them to enter the reserve earlier. They are transferred to Section C first, but on the expiration of the time which they had originally engaged to serve with the colours, they are placed in Section B. They receive the same pay as Section B.

Section D consists of men who, on the termination of their first period of limited engagement, or within 2 years after completing, enlist to serve in the reserve for a further period of 4 years. They receive 6d. a day reserve pay.

Man. Ch. XI., paras. 15, 16, 19 ; R.W., 1289-1291. A.O. $\frac{18}{60}$.

The men of each of these Sections are liable to be called out for training for 12 days or 20 drills annually, and for permanent service in case of imminent national danger by proclamation by the King ; they are also liable to be called out in aid of the

Civil Power by the Secretary of State, or by the officer commanding a town or district, on the requisition of a magistrate. **R.F. Act, ss. 5, 11, 12.**

Reservists are commanded by the officer commanding the Regimental District of their Territorial Regiment in the case of Infantry, and by other specified officers mostly holding analagous positions in the case of the other branches of the Service. Their pay is sent once a quarter in arrear by the Paymaster of the Depôts, &c. **Mob. Reg., pp. 39, 40.**

The total number of Class I. on 1st January, 1903, was 32,865. **I.G.R., App. G.**

Class II. is practically non-existent. It consists of out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, or men, who have served in the Army, who have enlisted into this class for service within the United Kingdom in time of national danger. **R.F. Act, s. 3.**

The Reserve Division of the Militia is composed of :—

- (i.) Men who have been discharged from the Army after at least 3 years' colour service, provided 16 years have elapsed since their first attestation ;
- (ii.) Men who have served at least 10 years in the Militia ;
- (iii.) Men of the Royal Garrison Regiment, who instead of extending their service join this Reserve to complete a total service of 21 years.

No men over 46 years of age can enlist in the Militia Reserve, but they may re-engage up to 50. The term of enlistment or re-engagement is 4 years. Men in the Reserve Division are liable to be called out for service at any time when the Militia is embodied ; and may also be called up for training for 3 days' musketry instruction annually in the case of the Infantry, or for a period not exceeding 14 days every second year in the case of the other Arms of the Service. They receive reserve pay at the rate of £4 10s. a year (£6 for men from the Royal Garrison Regiment), and a bounty of 10s. and the pay and allowances of their rank when called out for training. The establishment on 1st January, 1903, was 50,000. **M. & Y. Act, s. 1 ; A.O., $\frac{36}{33}$; A.E., p. 12.**

The old Militia Reserve consisted of 30,000 militiamen, who, in consideration of an additional annual bounty, engaged to serve in the regular army in time of national danger under the same conditions as the army reserve. Enlistments for this force have ceased entirely since 1st April, 1901, as it is to be allowed to die out. The strength on 1st January, 1903, was 9,780. **R.F. Act, s. 8; I.G.R., p. 20.**

QUESTIONS.

1. Explain the meaning of the Militia Reserve.
2. Of what men does Section B, Class I., Army Reserve, consist? What pay do they receive? What training are they liable to?
3. Give a short general account of the reserves for the regular army.
4. Explain the meaning of the First Class Army Reserve.
5. What reserve of men are available for drafting into the regular army in time of war?
6. What, approximately, are the numbers in the various Reserves?
7. How much time have the men in the different Reserves usually spent in military service?
8. Distinguish between the "Army Reserve" and the "Militia Reserve."
9. How is the connection kept up between the reservists of a regiment and the regimental dépôt?
10. Of what men is Section A, Class I., Army Reserve, composed? What are their liabilities as regards service, and what pay do they receive?
11. What is the object of the Militia Reserve, how is it raised, and what are the inducements to enter it?
12. Distinguish in detail between Sections A, B, C, and D of the Army Reserve.

XVI.—THE INDIAN ARMY

The Army in India is composed of the British regiments serving there, and the various native regiments. The whole force is under the Commander-in-Chief in India, under whom are 4 Lieutenant-Generals, each commanding one of the 4 Armies (Punjab, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay) into which the whole has been divided. **A.L., pp. 25-29.**

After the Mutiny it was decided that the British force must never fall below a certain strength (about 80,000 men), the proportion being about one to every two or three of the native army. **A.B., 452.**

The total strength of the British force at present serving in India is 74,600, and is composed as follows :—

Command.	Cavalry Regiments.	Artillery Batteries & Cos.	Infantry Battalions.
PUNJAB 	3	23	14
BENGAL 	3	19	17
MADRAS 	2	14	10
BOMBAY 	1	28	12

A.E., p. 12 ; A.L., pp. 26-29.

The Native Army is also divided among the 4 Commands, by far the largest number being in the Punjab Command. The total force consists of—

- 40 Cavalry regiments.
- 134 Infantry battalions.
- 15 Batteries, of which 10 are mountain batteries.
- 23 Companies of Sappers and Miners.
- and some Irregular Corps. **I.A. L., p. 312.**

The British officers, except the Artillery and Engineers, all belong to the Indian Army, and are appointed to the various regiments ; the numbers being usually 9 in a Cavalry Regiment, 8 in an Infantry Battalion, and 4 in a Mountain Battery.

A Cavalry Regiment consists of 625 natives of all ranks, organized in 4 squadrons ; an Infantry Battalion of 832 (except in Bengal, where the number is 912), in 4 double-companies ; and a Mountain Battery has 256 natives of all ranks.

There are native officers with each squadron and company. The regiments are now mostly "Class Regiments," or "Class Company Regiments." That is, the men comprising them are of the same race and religion **A.B., p. 456.**

The total number of the Native Army in India is 134,491.

No Departmental Corps serve in India, all the Departmental work being done in the various Departments of the Indian Army, officered by officers from the Indian Army.

Officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps and Army Veterinary Department serve in India, but there is also an Indian Medical Service, which supplies the Medical Officers to the Native Army. **A.B., pp. 463-466.**

There is also a Volunteer force in India of some 30,000, composed entirely of Europeans and Eurasians, to which the employés of the State Railways are compelled to belong.

A.B., pp. 457, 458.

The Imperial Service Troops are troops raised and maintained by the Independent Native States, and placed by their rulers at the disposal of the Imperial Government. **A.B., p. 461.**

QUESTION.

What do you understand by Imperial Service Troops ?

XVII.—COLONIAL FORCES.

These are of two kinds—(a) those raised and maintained at the Imperial expense, and (b) those raised and maintained by the Colonies themselves.

- (a) Of those raised at the Imperial expense the chief are the—
 West India Regiment.
 Royal Malta Artillery.
 Various local companies of Artillery and Engineers.
 Chinese Regiment.
 West African Regiment.

Regtl. Est., pp. 38-41 ; **A.E.**, p. 20.

The establishment for 1903-4 is 6,694. **A.E.**, pp. 10, 21.

The West India Regiment consists of 2 battalions with a Depôt at Jamaica, and is composed of West Indian negroes, officered by British officers, and serves always in the West Indies or West Coast of Africa. **Regtl. Est.**, p. 38 ; **A.E.**, p. 20.

The Royal Malta Artillery consists of 5 companies (4 for service in Malta, and 1 in Egypt), and a Depôt. The officers and men are all Maltese. **Regtl. Est.** p. 38.

The various local companies of Artillery and Engineers are officered by British officers of these two Corps, respectively, and form part of these Regiments. The men are partly British and partly natives. They are stationed at Hong Kong, Ceylon, Singapore, Mauritius, and in the West Indies.

A.B., pp. 224, 248 ; **Regtl. Est.**, pp. 39, 40.

The Chinese Regiment is composed of Chinese raised at Weihai-Wei. **A. L.**, p. 1167b.

The West African Regiment is formed of Africans, for service in that Continent, as the name implies. **Regtl. Est.**, p. 41.

(b) All the chief Colonies have now forces raised and maintained at the expense of the Colony. Canada, the Cape, the Australian

Commonwealth, and New Zealand have permanent forces of varying strength, in most cases composed of all three arms. These permanent forces are paid, and are organized and trained on the British model; usually officers of the Imperial Service are lent by the Imperial Government to command and assist in the training of these forces. There are, moreover, in all the above Colonies, and in most of the smaller ones, large forces of Militia and Volunteers of very varying efficiency. The necessity for federation for Imperial defence is yearly becoming more and more recognised, both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and it is to be hoped that ere much longer a comprehensive scheme for uniting all the forces of the Mother Country and her Colonies in one general bond for common defence may be worked out and accepted by all concerned, for strengthening the Empire. The patriotic assistance given by all our principal Colonies during the late war in South Africa, and the splendid services rendered by the troops furnished by them, will undoubtedly hasten on the adoption of such a scheme. **A.B., pp. 477-492.**

XVIII.—RECAPITULATION OF TOTAL FORCES.

The total forces at the disposal of the Crown on the 1st January, 1903, may be recapitulated as under:—

Regular Forces, home and colonial	210,600	
Colonial and Native Indian Corps...	17,829	(a)
Army Reserves	54,000	
Militia	110,336	
Militia Reserve		(b)
Channel Islands Militia	2,994	
Colonial Militia	2,074	
Yeomanry	22,942	
Volunteers	250,990	
Total, home and colonial ...	671,765	
Regular Army in India	74,600	
Native Army in India	134,491	
Total serving in India ...	209,091	
General total at home and abroad ...	880,856	

A.E., p. 12 ; I.A. L., pp. 945—947.

(a) Including 2,327 in North China, and 2,895 with Somaliland Field Force.

(b) Only just formed.

XIX.—STAFF OF COMMANDS.

As already stated, each of the Army Corps at home and each of the Commands abroad is commanded by a General Officer, who is responsible to the Commander-in-Chief for the thorough efficiency of all the troops under his command, and for the proper working of everything connected with the military service in his Command. To assist him in these multifarious duties various officers are appointed to each Command for staff duties.

K.R.. 156.

These duties comprise the following groups :—

- (a) Discipline, training, interior economy, &c.
- (b) Movements, quartering, manœuvres, camps, mobilization and intelligence, local defence schemes, &c.
- (c) Artillery services.
- (d) Engineer services.
- (e) Supply, Transport, and Barrack services, handing over quarters, distribution of barrack stores, hire of buildings and lands.
- (f) Medical services.
- (g) Ordnance services : *i.e.*, arms, ammunition, equipment, &c.
- (h) Veterinary services.
- (i) Pay Department.
- (k) Chaplains' Department.

The services under (a) and (b) are carried out by officers of the General Staff, the Adjutant-General's branch being responsible for the former and the Quarter-Master-General's branch for the latter. The number of officers appointed to these branches varies with the size and importance of the Command. In small stations abroad one officer sometimes combines the duties of both branches. Artillery, Engineer, Supply and Transport, Medical, Ordnance, and Veterinary services, and those of the Pay and Chaplains' Departments are under the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, the Commanding Royal Engineer, the Officer Commanding Army

Service Corps, the Principal Medical Officer, the Chief Ordnance Officer, the Principal Veterinary Officer, and the Senior Chaplain of each denomination, respectively. **A.O., 4 Mar., 1902.**

One staff officer is named as the Chief Staff Officer, who issues the orders of the General Officer Commanding, and deals with all matters connected with the subjects specified in (a) and (b), and all other subjects, except finance, included in the administrative services. In all these services questions involving military, as distinct from administrative matters, should be discussed with him, in order that military considerations may be considered.

K.R., 223; A.O., 4 Mar., 1902.

The staff allotted to the Commands at home is intended to provide for—

- (a) The Staff required for the Field Army.
- (b) A small District Staff, sufficient to carry on recruiting and routine duties when the Field Army has taken the field.
- (c) A small additional Garrison Staff for the large southern fortresses to remain in them during the war.

A.O., 4 Mar., 1902.

The Brigade-Major is the staff officer of a Brigade, and issues the orders of the Brigadier and performs all the staff duties connected with the Brigade. **K.R., 225.**

In each Army Corps Command at home an Auditor will be detailed for duty from the Accountant-General's branch of the War Office. He will be the financial adviser of the General, and will carry out locally the audit of the Army Corps accounts.

A.O., 4 Mar., 1902; W.O.L., pp. 83a, 83b.

In connection with the subject of the Staff and Departments of a Command, it will be as well, perhaps, to explain the meaning of the various classes of supplies, &c., required by troops, and to point out the Department concerned therewith.

Barracks and other buildings, and all fixtures forming part of the buildings, are constructed and repaired by the Engineers; the allotment of barracks and quarters for occupation is, however, the duty of the Barrack Section of the Army Service Corps, who are also charged with the provision of the necessary barrack furniture, which this Department obtains from the Army Ordnance Department. **A.B., p. 354.**

Equipment includes valise equipment and accoutrements, intrenching tools, tents, and camp equipment, transport vehicles, harness and saddlery, signalling apparatus, &c. ; all these articles, as well as arms and ammunition, are obtained direct by units from the Army Ordnance Department. **A.B., p. 355.**

Supplies include consumable stores, such as rations, forage, fuel, and light ; these are obtained through the Army Service Corps officer in charge of Supplies, either direct from the Corps or from a civilian contractor. **A.B., p. 258, note 260.**

Clothing is of two kinds, either public or personal. The former comprises full dress head-dress, great-coat and cape (or cloak in mounted branches), leggings, haversacks, &c., which have to be given in on the expiration of the period for which they are supposed to last ; the latter, tunics, serge frocks, trousers, caps, boots, &c. ; these articles become the property of the soldier at the end of the time for which they are issued, and are annually replaced on the anniversary of the date of his enlistment.

C.R., 15, 17, 24.

Necessaries include all the small articles of the soldier's kit, such as shirts, socks, towels, brushes, knife, fork, spoon, &c. He gets a free issue of these on enlistment, but has to keep them up afterwards at his own expense. **C.R., 111.**

Both clothing and necessaries are obtained by units, as required, direct from the Army Clothing Department at Pimlico, except on active service, when they are obtained through the Army Ordnance Department. **A.B., p. 354 : C.R., 397.**

Lands and buildings when required are hired for the use of troops by the Army Service Corps.

All movements of troops by land or sea, and necessary arrangements in connection therewith, are carried out by the Quarter-Master-General's branch. **A.O., 4 Mar., 1902.**

To illustrate the working of our system in practice the following example may be quoted from the Army Book, p. 356 :—

A battalion, say from Ireland, arrives by sea at a head-quarter's district station. The ship would be boarded personally by a staff-officer of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, who will give the officer commanding the orders as to landing. An advanced party would usually have been sent by rail at least the

previous day, under an officer. This officer, after reporting himself to the Chief Staff-Officer, would have been placed in personal communication with the Army Service Corps officer in charge of barracks, who would hand over to him the barracks to be occupied by his battalion, complete with the necessary furniture. The officer would now arrange with the Army Service Corps for his requirements as under :—

- (i.) For drawing the rations for his battalion ; these should have been previously warned for by post when possible ; for cooking these rations either by his own party or by a neighbouring battalion.
- (ii.) For fuel for cooking and warming rooms, and for light, if not already provided.
- (iii.) For transport to convey the baggage to barracks, any sick to hospital, and the women and children to their quarters.

Supposing sufficient quarters for the battalion are not available, the staff-officer might arrange for encamping part of the men. The officer would then requisition the Army Ordnance Department direct for the necessary tents and camp equipment, producing the written authority of the staff-officer, who would indicate the spot for pitching the tents. **A.B., pp. 356, 357.**

QUESTIONS.

1. Which arm or department of the service is especially concerned with the following matters :—
 - (a) Supply of food for the Army ?
 - (b) Supply of ammunition ?
 - (c) Accounting for moneys payable for military services ?
 - (d) Supply of clothing on active service ?
 - (e) Ballooning in war ?
2. When is personal clothing issued to a soldier, and when renewed ?

3. What is included under the title "Regimental necessities," and under what conditions does the soldier receive them?
 4. Into what two classes is clothing divided? Under which head would each of the following articles be classed:—Tunic, great-coat, cotton drawers, leather leggings, field service cap, helmet, sash, haversack?
 5. Distinguish between "clothing," "necessaries," and "equipment." What are the regulations regarding the supply and maintenance of each?
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XX.—STAFF OF UNITS, Etc., IN THE FIELD.

	Army Corps.	Infantry Division.	Infantry Brigade.	Cavalry Brigade.	Lines of Communication.	
General ...	1					
Lieut.-General ...		1				
Major-General ...			1	1		
Inspector-General ...					1	
A.D.C. ...	3	2	1	1	1	
Dep.-Adjt.-General...	1				1	
Asst.-Adjt.-General ...	2	1			2(a)	(a) 1 as Director of Supply and Transport.
Dep.-Asst.-Adjt.-General ...	4	2			5(b)	(b) Including Supply and Transport Number is dependent on length of lines of communication.
Brigade-Major ...			1	1		
Commandant at Head Quarters ...	1					
Provost-Marshall ...	1				1	
Asst.-Prov.-Marshal...		1				
Officer Commanding R.A....	1					
Staff-Officer R.A. ...	1					
A.D.C., R.A. ...	1					
Chief Engineer, or C.R.E. ...	1				1	
Staff-Officer, R.E. ...	1				1	
A.D.C., R.E. ...	1					
Director of Telegraphs	1					
Director of Signalling	1					
Divisional Signalling Officer ...		1				
Director of Railways					1	
Officer Commg.A.S.C.	1					
Principal Chaplain ...	1					
Chaplains ...		2		1(c)	1	(c) Will not be attached if Brigade forms part of a Cavalry Division.
Principal Med. Officer	1	1			1	
Medical Officers ...	2(d)	1			1	(d) Includes Orderly Officer to P.M.O.
Chief Ord. Officer ...	1				1	
Chief Paymaster ...					1	
Principal Vet. Officer	1					
Veterinary Officer ...	1				1	
Army Post Office Corps ...	1				1	
Military Police ...	1				1	
A.A.G. Intelligence Department ...	1					
D.A.A.G. Intelligence Department ...	2					
TOTAL ...	34	12	3	4	22	

XXI.—RECRUITING.

Recruiting for the Army is carried out under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Recruiting, and forms a branch of the Adjutant-General's Department. **R.R. 1.** As already noted, the whole of the United Kingdom is divided into areas called Regimental Districts, in which recruiting is carried on under the orders of the officer commanding the Regimental District. This officer has at his disposal for this purpose—

- (1) The Regimental Depôt.
- (2) Adjutants and Permanent Staff of Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers.
- (3) Special Recruiters.
- (4) Paid Pensioner Recruiters. **R.R. 14.**

In London and 9 other large towns there are special Recruiting Staff Officers, with a staff of Paid Pensioner and other Recruiters. **R.R. 9, 10 ; I.G.R., App. A.**

The officer commanding an Auxiliary Artillery District, and the Commanding Royal Engineer, are also responsible for recruiting in their respective areas. **R.R. 47, 50.**

Special recruiters belong to Cavalry regiments and other Corps having no particular territorial connection, and are detached from their corps and appointed for recruiting duties in the various Regimental Districts. **R.R. 69.**

The various steps to be taken in the enlistment of a recruit are as follows :—

- (1) The recruit will receive from the recruiter a Notice Paper, which is a printed form containing all the questions which will be put to him on attestation, with a warning as to the punishment for false answers.

It also states the time and place where he is to appear for attestation. **R.R. 104.**

- (2) The Primary Military Examination of the recruit is then carried out by the recruiting officer (or if there is none at the station, by the recruiter). The officer inspects the man and satisfies himself as far as possible that there is no cause that would render him undesirable as a recruit ; he asks him a few questions to ascertain that he is not deficient in intellect, and that he has no impediment in his speech. If there is any suspicion that he has served before, or that his antecedents are bad, he will be called upon for a reference. **R.R. 105.**

- (3) The Medical Examination is then carried out by a medical officer, if there is one at the station ; if there is not, the recruiting officer carries out a primary medical examination, and the full medical examination takes place later. **R.R. 108, 109.**

- (4) The recruit is then attested either before an officer authorised to attest recruits, or if this is not practicable, before a magistrate. The attestation consists of the questions in the Attestation Paper (which is prepared in duplicate) being read to the man, and his answers being recorded against them. The recruit then signs a declaration that the answers are true, and takes the oath of allegiance. The officer or magistrate signs the certificate that the attestation has been properly carried out.

R.R. 110, 113.

- (5) The recruit will, as soon as possible after attestation, be finally approved by an Approving Field Officer, who will also appoint him to a Corps in accordance with the term of his enlistment. **R.R. 124.**

Men may enlist for either Long Service or Short Service.

R.R. 101.

Long Service is for 12 years, all with the colours. The principal Corps for which men can enlist for long service are—

Household Cavalry.

West India Regiment.

Boys for all Corps. **R.R. 101.**

Short Service is for (1) 3 years with the colours and 9 years with the reserve ; or (2) 3 years with the colours and 3 years with the reserve. The periods for the different branches of the service are—

Cavalry of the Line.

Artillery.

Royal Engineers (with some exceptions).

Foot Guards (except bandmen).

Infantry of the Line.

Army Service Corps (except drivers).

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Army Ordnance Corps.

Army Service Corps (drivers).

Army Post Office Corps.

} 3 years army and 9 reserve.

} 2 years army and 10 reserve.

{ 3 years army and 3 reserve ;
but in practice they are at
once transferred to the
reserve.

R.R. 101 ; A.O. $\frac{117}{02}, \frac{31}{03}$.

The limit of age (with a few exceptions) is from 18 to 25 years. Boys from 14 to 16 years. **R.R. 148 and App. II.**

Detailed regulations as to height, chest measurement, educational qualifications for the different Corps, are laid down in the Recruiting Regulations. **R.R., App. II.**

The total number of recruits annually required varies somewhat, but is about 45,000 to 50,000 men. Owing to increased establishments and a shorter period of service with the colours more will be now required. The actual number raised last year (1902) was 50,751, exclusive of those for Imperial Yeomanry and other special Corps ; of whom considerably more than half were obtained by Regimental District agencies.

I.G.R. p. 13 and App. A.

QUESTIONS.

1. Describe the proceedings when a man offers himself for enlistment.
 2. What are the terms of service for which men are enlisted in the Infantry?
 3. Explain a "Notice Paper."
 4. With reference to the terms of enlistment, what is meant by "short service," and to what branches of the army are its several periods applicable?
 5. Between what ages are men and boys respectively eligible for enlistment?
 6. What is meant by "long service" enlistment, and what by "short service" enlistment? Give some examples of short service enlistments, as applied to various corps.
 7. Give a brief sketch of the recruiting agencies for the Regular Army.
 8. In whose hands is the recruiting in a Regimental District; and by what agencies is he assisted?
-

XXII.—EXTENSION OF SERVICE, RE-ENGAGEMENT, TRANSFER, AND DISCHARGE.

“Extension of service” means a soldier extending his period of army service instead of going to the reserve in accordance with the terms of his original enlistment, or extending the term of his original enlistment to 12 years, or any shorter period.

A. Act. s. 78 (1), amended by A. Ann. Act, 1900, s. 4.

N.C.Os. and men enlisted for 3 years with the colours may be permitted to extend their army service to 8 years at any time after completing 6 months’ service.

Warrant officers have the *right* to extend their service to 12 years with the colours at any time, and non-commissioned officers on the expiration of a year’s service as non-commissioned officers; those non-commissioned officers who fail to exercise this right at the time, and other soldiers may be *permitted* to extend after 6 years’ service. **K.R., 1744; A.O. $\frac{7\frac{3}{2}}$.**

“Re-engagement” means a soldier in army service at any time after 9 years from the date of his original enlistment re-engaging to complete a total army service of 21 years, instead of being discharged on the termination of his original engagement.

A. Act. s. 84 (1).

Warrant officers and serjeants have the *right* to re-engage after completing 9 years’ service; other non-commissioned officers, bandsmen, and artificers may be *permitted* to do so after 9 years’ service, and other ranks after 11 years’ service, provided they fulfil certain conditions. **K.R., 1747.**

“Continuance in the service” means a soldier remaining on in army service after he has completed 21 years’ service, subject to the right of claiming his discharge at any time by giving his Commanding Officer 3 months’ notice. **A. Act., s. 85.**

This is a privilege in all cases, and can in no case be claimed as a right. **K.R., 1757.**

“Prolongation of service” means the detention of a soldier in army service for any period not exceeding 12 months after the date at which he would be entitled to be transferred to the reserve or discharged. A soldier’s service may be thus prolonged when

- (i.) A state of war exists.
- (ii.) He is on service beyond the seas.
- (iii.) The reserves are called out. **A. Act, s. 87.**

Those men who have extended their army service to 8 years, will only have their service with the colours prolonged for this extra year in case of war. **A.O. $\frac{117}{02}$.**

Transfer is the term applied when a soldier is moved from the Corps in which he is serving to another Corps, or to the reserve.

A. Act, s. 82 (2) note.

A soldier may at any time be transferred with his own consent.

A. Act, s. 83 (2).

He can only be transferred without his own consent under the following circumstances :—

- (1) When enlisted for general service, he may, within 3 months of his attestation, be transferred to any other corps of the same arm of the Service.
- (2) When he has been invalided from abroad, or when his corps is ordered abroad and he is, on account of ill-health, unfit to go with it, or is within 2 years of the termination of his service.
- (3) When he is serving abroad and his corps is ordered home, and he has more than 2 years to serve, unless he has extended his service.
- (4) When he has been convicted of desertion or fraudulent enlistment, or his trial for these offences has been dispensed with; or when he has been sentenced by Court-Martial to not less than 6 months’ imprisonment, he is liable to general service in commutation either wholly or partly of any other punishment.

A. Act, s. 83.

A soldier is entitled to be discharged from the Army on the termination of the period for which he has engaged or re-engaged. **A. Act, s. 90 (1).**

The Crown at all times has the right to discharge a man whose services are no longer required: the various classes of discharge are dealt with in detail in K.R., para. 1805.

A recruit may claim his discharge on payment of £10 at any time within 3 months of his attestation, unless the Reserves are called out. **A. Act, s. 81.**

Other soldiers may be permitted to purchase their discharge on payment of a sum varying from £18 to £35.

R.W., 1142; A.O. $\frac{37}{03}$.

QUESTIONS.

1. Explain the following terms:—Extension of service; re-engagement.
2. Under what circumstances can soldiers, without their own consent, be transferred to a corps other than that to which they were first appointed?
3. Explain the meaning of the following terms:—Continuance in the service; prolongation of service.
4. Give the rules under which a soldier is permitted to purchase his discharge from the service.
5. When is a soldier entitled to be discharged?
6. Under what conditions is a soldier liable to transfer to another regiment, given that he has 12 months' service?

XXIII.—REMOUNT ESTABLISHMENT.

The duties of this Establishment are a branch of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, and are carried out under the direction of the Inspector-General of Remounts, who is assisted by a special staff of officers who have served in either the Cavalry or Artillery, and of specially appointed Veterinary Officers.

A.B., p. 182.

Formerly each Cavalry Regiment made its own arrangements under the Commanding Officer for procuring remounts, while special officers were charged with this duty for the Artillery and other mounted branches. This system led to a great clashing of interests among the various purchasers, and an increased price became the consequence. **A.B., p. 181.**

Under the present system all horses are purchased by the Remount Department, and are kept at one or other of the Remount Depôts (at Woolwich and Dublin). When a Commanding Officer requires a remount, he applies to the Inspector-General stating the class of horse he requires, whether for riding or draught purposes, and a suitable animal is sent to replace the casualty.

A.B., pp. 182, 183.

Besides the provision of horses for the peace requirements of the Army, this Department is also charged with the important duty of obtaining the largely increased number of horses, &c., that would be required in time of war, when the peace establishment would be more than doubled. To establish a reserve of horses, a system of registration has been established, under which owners of large numbers of horses can register any which at inspection are found suitable, receiving an annual subsidy of 10s. for each horse so registered. By the terms of the agreement which the owners sign, they are bound in time of emergency, on proclamation being made, to furnish within 48 hours, for purchase by the

Government at an agreed price for each registered horse, one that is serviceable and sound, and of the description agreed on at the previous annual inspection of registered horses. On failure to produce the number of the proper class, they are liable to a penalty of £50 per horse. There were, before the war, 14,000 horses thus registered, of which 3,500 were riding horses, but these numbers are to be increased to 20,000.

A.B., pp. 185, 186; A.E., p. 52.

General Officers Commanding are responsible for the preparation of a scheme for the purchase of horses locally, on mobilization ; and for this purpose, retired officers or country gentlemen will be employed as purchasers, with veterinary surgeons and clerks to assist them. Under this scheme, units should receive their horses at or near their places of mobilization. **Mob. Reg., paras. 26, 30, 36.**

QUESTION.

What do you understand by registered horses?

XXIV.—HIGHER UNITS IN WAR.

Owing to the greater part of our Army serving constantly abroad, thus necessitating frequent changes of stations between units, it has been found impossible to group together battalions, regiments, and batteries into Brigades and Divisions, &c., in the same manner as is done in the Continental Armies. We have, however, the organization of these higher units already laid down, and the various battalions, &c., composing them are allotted to them according to the station they happen to be serving in, so that in the event of mobilization, those battalions, &c., stationed near each other in peace, will form part of the same Brigade, Division, &c. Thus when a battalion or battery changes its station, it changes the Brigade, Division, or Army Corps with which it would mobilize. **A.B., p. 509.**

The composition of the various units for war is as follows :—

An Infantry Brigade is composed of—

Staff, with Major-General in command.

4 Battalions.

Supply Column.

Bearer Company.

Field Hospital.

Total strength, 4,346 all ranks, and 373 horses.

W.E., p. 147.

An Infantry Division is composed of—

Staff, with Lieutenant-General in command.

2 Infantry Brigades (as above).

1 Squadron, Cavalry.

2 Brigade Divisions, Field Artillery (6 Batteries and 2 Ammunition Columns.)

1 Field Company, R.E.

Supply Column.

Field Hospital.

*Total strength, 10,034 all ranks, and 1,780 horses.

W.E., p. 148; A.O. $\frac{32}{67}$.

* Owing to the additional artillery these numbers will be increased by about 830 officers and men and 800 horses. Amendments for War Establishments have not yet been issued.

An Army Corps is composed of—

Staff, with General in command.

3 Infantry Divisions (as above).

1 Cavalry Regiment.

Head-quarters of Cavalry Regiment (the 3 squadrons of which form the Divisional Cavalry of the 3 Infantry Divisions).

Corps Artillery, consisting of—

1 Brigade Division, Horse Artillery (2 Batteries with an Ammunition Column).

1 Brigade Division, Field Artillery (3 Batteries, howitzers, with an Ammunition Column).

3 Companies, Garrison Artillery, with 12 heavy guns and an Ammunition Column.

Ammunition Park.

Corps Engineers, consisting of—

1 Pontoon Troop.

1 Telegraph Division.

1 Balloon Section.

1 Field Company.

1 Field Park.

1 Railway Company.

1 Battalion of Infantry.

Supply Column.

Supply Park.

Field Bakery.

Field Hospital.

*Total strength, 36,259 all ranks, with 10,147 horses.

W.E., p. 150; A.O. $\frac{32}{03}$.

A Cavalry Brigade is composed of—

Staff, with Major-General in command.

3 Regiments of Cavalry.

1 Battery Horse Artillery.

Ammunition Column.

2 Companies of Mounted Infantry.

Supply Column.

* Owing to the additional artillery these numbers will be increased by about 2,900 officers and men, and 2,500 horses. Amendments for War Establishments have not yet been issued.

Bearer Company.

Field Hospital.

Total strength, 2,497 all ranks, with 2,448 horses.

W.E., p. 152.

No higher unit of cavalry than a Brigade is provided for in our War Establishments, but if necessary a Division would be formed by joining 2 Brigades and adding the necessary additional divisional artillery and other troops.

The foregoing establishments are those which are laid down as the normal ones, and the necessary equipment is calculated accordingly. Most of our small wars, however, take place in countries and against foes necessitating a departure from this normal establishment, but no particulars can be given until the locality and plan of campaign are known, when the necessary alterations are made at the War Office. Thus, if the country is unsuited for wheeled transport, pack animals must be substituted, and sometimes Mountain Batteries take the place of the ordinary guns. If the engineer work is likely to be heavy, it may be necessary to increase the proportion of that arm, while against savages badly armed, without firearms or artillery, it is often advantageous to increase the numbers of the cavalry and decrease those of the artillery. **W.E., p. 3.**

QUESTIONS.

1. Explain what is meant by an Infantry Division.
2. How many battalions are there in an Infantry Brigade ; how many Brigades in an Infantry Division ; how many Divisions in an Army Corps ; how many batteries of artillery (horse and field, and including divisional artillery) in an Army Corps ?
3. Explain the meaning of an Army Corps.
4. What do you understand by Corps Cavalry ?

XXV.—MOBILIZATION.

By *mobilization* is meant everything that is necessary to bring the Army from a peace footing to a war footing, complete in numbers, equipment, and stores of every kind ; while *concentration* implies bringing the mobilized units together from their peace stations into the larger units of Brigades, Divisions, and Army Corps ready to take the field against the enemy.

Mob. Reg., pp. 6, 7.

We have, in considering the best methods to adopt, to provide against two different emergencies—(1) the small war, with which we are so familiar, against half civilised races, which requires only an expeditionary force composed, as already stated, of such troops as are best suited for the purpose intended and so complete as to make it self-supporting in a country from which, as a rule, no supplies can be obtained ; (2) some great Continental struggle which would require all our forces, either to act as an ally to another nation abroad, or for home defence against invasion.

A.B., p. 509.

The three chief problems in mobilization for home defence are :—

- (1) What is the best way of grouping our mixed force of Regulars and Auxiliaries in fighting formations ?
- (2) What is the best disposition of stores to ensure their rapid issue without confusion ?
- (3) What is the best method for calling up the reserves of men and horses ? **A.B., p. 510.**

The answer to the first of these questions will form the subject of the next chapter ; the other two may be briefly considered here.

A scheme has been carefully worked out at Head-Quarters, and the necessary arrangements have been prepared, based on the

following assumption. The objective of any invading force will clearly be the seizure and occupation of the capital. All the suitable landing places on the South and South-east Coasts within easy distance of London are known, and the different lines of advance from each of these on London have been carefully reconnoitred. Along these lines are to be found natural positions which can be held as defensive positions to bar the invaders' advance. All these have been carefully noted, and plans prepared for occupying them and carrying out the necessary works to increase their defensive strength. The arrangements for the concentration of the troops, therefore, have been framed with a view to collecting them as quickly as possible near these various localities where they will have to meet the enemy. As the South of England is our most vulnerable side, it follows that by far the greater proportion of our Regular Army at home is always quartered in the South.

As has already been pointed out, owing to so large a part of our Army being always on foreign service, and the consequent constant change of stations which all units experience, it is impossible to base our scheme on a system of grouping certain specified regiments, &c., into the different Brigades, &c. But the foundation of the system is one of *stations*, and the various Brigades, Divisions, &c., are composed of the troops occupying certain definite stations, and barracks at those stations, and thus, as a Corps changes its peace station, so it changes its place in the mobilization scheme of the Army.

At each of our large garrisons, and at other suitable centres near the places of concentration, large mobilization stores have been built, where are collected all the various articles of equipment which would be required by the several units mobilizing at these different places. These stores are held in charge by the Army Ordnance Department, and are always kept complete and ready for issue at a moment's notice, the articles required by each separate unit being kept apart and quite distinct from each other. A table of everything required by each of the units, whether Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery, or any other arm, is kept in the store, and the various articles are checked periodically to see they are there and in good order. **A.B., p. 516.**

The different classes of Stores are :—

- (1) Personal equipment for the reservist, which is kept at the place where he will rejoin the Colours (called the "Place of Re-joining"). By personal equipment is meant his arms and accoutrements.
- (2) Clothing and necessaries, which are at present kept at Pimlico ; but steps are being taken to decentralise them, and as accommodation is provided they will also be stored at the places of re-joining.
- (3) Mobilization and station equipment, which is kept at the place of mobilization of the unit, that is the place where it is completed to war strength in men, horses, and material, and is in most cases the peace station of the unit as already stated. Mobilization and station equipment includes transport vehicles, harness, ammunition, entrenching tools, camp equipment, cooking utensils, &c. If such articles are already in charge of the unit in peace they are called "station equipment," if with Army Ordnance Department in the mobilization stores above-mentioned they are called "mobilization equipment."
- (4) Special equipment, which includes tents, blankets, reserve rations, and the transport for them. These are only carried when specially ordered.

Mob. Reg., pp. 7, 8, and para. 1.

When the mobilization of a unit is complete, it will remain under the orders of the General Commanding the District until it receives orders to concentrate, when it moves into Brigade, Division, &c., as the case may be, and will come under the orders of the officer under whom it is to serve. These places are termed "Places of Concentration," and are fixed for strategical reasons, as already pointed out. **Mob. Reg., p. 7 and para. 151.**

The principal steps to be taken on orders to mobilize being issued may be summarised as follows :—

- (a) Officers commanding units will—
 - (i.) Cause all officers and men on leave to be recalled and all detachments to be called in to headquarters of the units.

- (ii.) Have all officers and men medically inspected.
- (iii.) Telegraph to Military Secretary number of officers, and to officer commanding reservists numbers of other ranks wanted to complete.
- (iv.) Despatch to their destinations all officers and men who have been detached for other units, such as Staffs, Ammunition Columns, Mounted Infantry, &c.
- (v.) Arrange for collecting the additional horses required.
- (vi.) Draw the mobilization equipment required.
- (vii.) Report to G.O.C. District as soon as the unit is mobilized. **Mob. Reg., paras. 115-118, 121, 127, 130, 141.**

(b) The officer paying reservists will immediately send by post to each man A.F. D 463, which consists of 3 detachable coupons, and contains—

- (i.) The notice to rejoin at once, specifying the place of rejoining (usually the Depôt).
- (ii.) A travelling warrant for his journey by the quickest route from his residence to place of rejoining ; and
- (iii.) A postal order for an advance of pay for 3/- to cover his subsistence, &c., *en route*.

These forms are always kept ready filled in for instant despatch. **Mob. Reg., paras. 62, 87.**

The officer paying reservists is in the case of—

Cavalry—Staff-Paymaster, St. George's Barracks.

Horse and Field Artillery—District Paymaster, Woolwich.

Engineers—District Paymaster, Chatham.

Guards—Staff-Paymaster, St. George's Barracks.

Infantry of the Line—Paymaster of the Regimental District
Mob. Reg., App. D.

The "Place of Rejoining" is in the case of—

Cavalry—The Depôt.

Artillery (except Mountain)—Place of mobilization of the unit.

Engineers (except Submarine Miners)—Place of mobilization of the unit.

Guards—The Depôt.

Infantry of the Line—The Depôt. **Mob. Reg. App. E.**

Each man on rejoining is at once medically inspected ; those who are found unfit for service are dismissed to their homes. Clothing, necessities, arms, and accoutrements, are issued to all men who are found fit to bear arms. The numbers required to complete the Battalion or other unit to war strength are then sent off fully equipped to join their unit ; as a rule in parties of from 50 to 100 strong. **Mob. Reg., paras. 96, 101, 106.**

QUESTIONS.

1. On what assumed action by an invading army are the arrangements for mobilization for home defence based ?
2. Describe briefly the procedure when the order calling out the Army Reserve for permanent service has been issued. What officer is responsible for taking the proper steps to bring the men from their homes ?
3. Explain the meaning of the term mobilization.
4. Name the 3 classes in which stores required for the units of the Field Army on mobilization are divided. Where and by whom are these stores kept ?
5. Distinguish between "places of mobilization" and "places of concentration."
6. On the mobilization of a unit what becomes of those men who are found to be medically unfit for active service ?
7. Define "mobilization." How and where is it carried out in the case of an Infantry battalion ?

XXVI.—ALLOTMENT OF TROOPS FOR HOME DEFENCE.

As stated in the last chapter, one of the problems connected with mobilization is the grouping of our different classes of the home army into fighting units. The principle adopted has been to organize a field army consisting of 5 Cavalry Brigades and 6 Army Corps, the first three composed for the most part of the regular forces, and the other three consisting partly of regulars but principally of militia and volunteers, twenty-five battalions of the latter force having been selected for duty in these Army Corps; and to detail for garrison duty, in the Fortresses and Defended Ports, the bulk of the auxiliary forces, which comprise the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers, adding to these a certain stiffening element of regular troops, and, of course, such purely garrison arms as the Garrison Artillery and the Fortress Companies of the Royal Engineers. **A.B., pp. 512, 513; A.O. 4, Mar. 1902.**

The composition of these Army Corps and Cavalry Brigades will be made up of troops stationed at the undermentioned peace stations :—

The I. Army Corps and 1st Cavalry Brigade will practically consist entirely of troops stationed in the Aldershot command.

The II. Army Corps and 2nd Cavalry Brigade will, with the exception of the 9th Brigade, formed of Foot Guards from London, be composed of troops stationed in the Southern, South-Eastern, and Western Districts, most of them being at Salisbury Plain.

The III. Army Corps and 3rd Cavalry Brigade are made up entirely of troops quartered in Ireland. Three batteries and three battalions are furnished by the Militia.

The IV. Army Corps and Household Cavalry Brigade will be composed, so far as regular troops are concerned, of units serving in the Eastern, Home, and Thames Districts. All the Divisional Cavalry will be Yeomanry, the Infantry of the 11th Division is Militia, and that of the 12th Division, Volunteers, and 6 batteries are to be furnished by the Auxiliary Forces.

The V. Army Corps and 4th Cavalry Brigade will be composed of troops stationed in the North-Eastern and North-Western Districts as far as regulars are concerned, but a large proportion of the Corps will be provided by the Auxiliary Forces, whilst the Cavalry Brigade will consist entirely of Yeomanry.

The VI. Army Corps will consist of a small proportion of regulars stationed in Scotland; the greater part of the Corps being made up from the Auxiliary Forces.

A.O. 4, Mar., 1902.

The allotment of troops to garrisons has been made by calculating the numbers required for each place, taking into consideration its importance and armament and defensive works. These numbers are made up by detailing, first, a small nucleus of regulars, and then taking the adjacent Militia and Volunteers, supplementing these, when necessary, by drawing on more remote districts. Behind the Field Army already described we have a second line composed of the Yeomanry, some reserve Brigades of Militia, and the Volunteer Infantry Brigades, with a substitute for Field Artillery in the shape of the Volunteer Heavy Batteries described in a former chapter. But this force is very deficient in organization, and lacks the necessary transport and other administrative services, and would only be semi-mobile.

In addition to all the above troops there would still remain a small force of unallotted units chiefly composed of regular Cavalry and Infantry, Militia Infantry, and Volunteer Artillery. The Regulars would be detailed for duty in the large towns to assist the Civil Power in maintaining order among the population in a time of excitement and disturbance. The Militia and Volunteers would remain as a reserve for their own arms, being in excess of first requirements. **A. B., pp. 512-514.**

It is thus contemplated that the Army for home defence will consist of 680,000 men, made up as under :—

155,000 Regulars.

100,000 Reserves.

150,000 Militia.

25,000 Yeomanry.

250,000 Volunteers.

R.U.S.I. J., Vol. xlv. p. 488.

XXVII.—TRANSPORT IN WAR.

The transport with an army in the field is divided into 2 kinds.

- (a) Regimental.
- (b) Departmental.

(a) The Regimental transport is that which belongs to the unit, and is under the orders of the Commanding Officer, the drivers being men of the unit. It carries the equipment, reserve ammunition, tools, baggage, and one day's food for the unit. The establishment of this transport for a Regiment of Cavalry, Battalion of Infantry, Battery of Artillery, or Field Company of Engineers, is laid down in "War Establishments," and has been given in the pages of this book under the chapters dealing with each of these arms. **W.E., pp. 35, 38, 42, 78, 90.**

In the Cavalry and Infantry a subaltern is put in charge of the transport, and is responsible for its efficiency ; he is assisted by a serjeant. It is his duty to see the waggons properly loaded and the horses hooked in in time, and the waggons paraded at the time appointed for the brigade transport to be formed up. He is responsible for maintenance of discipline on the line of march.

Full instructions as to the loads for each vehicle and the method of packing are given in the Field Service Manuals of the different arms.

Regimental transport is divided into—

1st Line, which always accompanies the unit on the march ;

In the case of a Cavalry Regiment, this consists of—

- 1 Machine gun and carriage.
- 2 Small arm ammunition waggons.
- 3 Pack horses for pioneer equipment.
- 1 Maltese cart for medical stores.

In the case of an Infantry Battalion, it consists of—

- 1 Machine gun and carriage.
- 2 Mules for ammunition.
- 4 Small arm ammunition carts.
- 1 Forage cart for tools.
- 1 Maltese cart for medical stores.

2nd Line, which marches as directed in orders, and includes the remainder of the regimental transport.

F.S.M. Cav., p. 9 ; F.S.M. Inf., p. 7.

(b) Departmental transport is that assigned for the Staff and Departments, and is furnished by the Army Service Corps. Each Brigade, Division, and Army Corps has a company called a Supply Column carrying supplies for the unit, and there are detachments to perform the transport work for these units.

Transport on the march is divided into—

- (1) Baggage, including all required for the immediate wants of the troops, such as food, reserve ammunition, tools, &c. ; it marches with them, and joins them at the night halt.
- (2) Trains, including the second reserve of ammunition, field hospitals, supply trains, &c. ; these move some distance in rear of the fighting portion of the force and do not come up at night.

In all armies the transport during a campaign is partly military and partly civilian ; the latter being organized in the theatre of war, and its nature depending on the kind of transport ordinarily employed by the people. **A.B., p. 557.**

In our British campaigns, taking place, as they usually do, in countries where there are no good roads, the chief means of transport have been :—

- (1) Carriers ; used in Ashanti and China. This kind is difficult to organize and deal with, as they are liable to panic and apt to desert. They may also sometimes act as spies for the enemy. They can only carry small loads and a large part of each load consists of their own food. It is advantageous in that there is no outlay before starting, and they can move over any ground accessible to the troops. They should be

organized in companies and squads with their own head men and superintendents, under transport officers. Average load 50 lbs. **A.B., pp. 558-560.**

- (2) Pack animals ; used in North-West Frontier campaigns in India. The most expensive kind of transport, and requires much attention to the feeding of the animals and the proper fitting of the pack saddle to avoid sore backs. Pack animals are difficult to load, take up twice as much space on the march as the waggons which would carry an equal load, and require about twice as much food as the animals drawing those waggons, and are not, like them, rested at each halt. They require a large number of attendants, for whom food must also be carried. They are liable to panic when under fire and to stampede with their loads. The different kinds of animals used and their loads are :—

Elephants, 800 to 1,200 lbs. ; only used in special cases ; costly and difficult to feed.

Camels, 300 to 400 lbs. ; slow, very delicate, and useless in wet weather, require long rest. Advantages—They can go a long time without water, can generally find food, and stand great heat. There are two kinds of camels and those of the plains are unsuited for the mountains.

Bullocks, 160 lbs. ; very slow, require much food and water, but very enduring and can be eaten if necessary.

Mules, 160 to 200 lbs. ; the best of all pack animals, quicker on the march and stand privations well.

Ponies, 160 to 200 lbs. ; not so hardy and more liable to sore backs.

Donkeys, 100 lbs. ; very hardy and eat little, useful for not bulky loads.

R.T.D., p. 63 ; A.B., pp. 558, 559 ; Clarke, pp. 206-210.

- (3) Waggons and carts ; used in South Africa, Red River Expedition, and all places where the roads are

practicable. The vehicles of the country are generally used as being most suitable; the General Service waggon is strongly built, but is too heavy for a country destitute of good roads. The G.S. waggon, Mark VII, weighs about 15 cwt. and carries a load of $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons; the forage cart, Mark I., and Maltese cart, Mark IV., each carry a load of $\frac{3}{4}$ ton. The "buck" waggon, with from 16 to 18 oxen, can carry up to 4,500 lbs. (a little over 2 tons), but is very slow. The mule waggon, with 8 or 10 mules, carries about half this load, but is much faster. The Scotch cart, with 4 mules, takes a weight of 900 lbs., but some nicety is required in properly balancing the load. All these three vehicles were used in the late war in South Africa. Wheeled transport is the best both as regards efficiency and economy, as an animal can draw three times the load it can carry on its back, and the number of drivers is much less.

R.T.D., p. 5; A.B., p. 558; Clarke, p. 211.

The existence of a railway relieves the military transport service, as the amount carried by a train would require an enormous number of waggons to transport it the same distance. For instance, a train of 2 locomotives and 35 railway waggons has been calculated to carry 350 tons a distance of 200 miles in a day; this is equal to the work which it would require 10,000 General Service waggons to perform. But in our campaigns, as a rule, there are no railways in the theatre of war. **A.B., p. 556.**

Water transport has also been used in the Nile and Soudan Expeditions. This is the best means of transport whenever a good navigable river or canal runs along the line of communications. There are no useless mouths to feed, and there are no animals or carriers to become exhausted by their labours.

A.B., p. 561

Owing to the introduction of mechanical transport, in future wars, where there are good roads in the country without too steep gradients, this kind will doubtless be largely used, as enormous loads can be moved with a comparatively small amount of transport. The chief difficulty would be the provision of fuel along the lines of communication. In the late war some use was made of

this kind of transport, which was worked by the Royal Engineers ; a Mechanical Transport Company has, however, since been added to the Army Service Corps, who in future will work this as well as the other descriptions of transport. **A.L., p. 1139.**

QUESTIONS.

1. What do you understand by 1st Line regimental transport?
2. Describe briefly the different kinds of transport which have been employed by British troops on active service.
3. Give a short account of the duties of a battalion transport officer on the line of march under service conditions.

XXVIII.—SUPPLIES IN WAR.

As already noted, the term "Supplies" technically means food, forage, fuel, and other consumable articles, which are provided by the Army Service Corps.

Before considering the question of supplies in war, the rations allowed for each man and horse in time of peace may be briefly noted.

Rations at home stations consist of :—

In barracks, 1 lb. of bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of fresh or preserved meat. Under canvas, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of meat in addition.

At stations abroad, 1 lb. of bread and 1 lb. of fresh or $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of preserved meat. **A.R., 23.**

At stations abroad each officer is allowed a ration, and each soldier's wife $\frac{1}{2}$ a ration, and each child under 14 years of age $\frac{1}{4}$ of a ration. **A.R., 17.**

The forage ration for each horse is :—

	Hay.	Oats.	Straw.
In quarters	12 lbs.	10 lbs.	8 lbs.
In camp	12 lbs.	10 lbs.	Nil.

A.R., 158.

An army in the field lives, as far as possible, on the resources of the country ; when these fail, supplies have to be sent up from the rear. The countries in which our campaigns usually take place are not fertile, and little can, as a rule, be obtained locally, hence nearly everything must be sent up to the troops from the base.

A.B., p. 553.

Stationary magazines are established at the base and at various points along the line of communications for the collection of stores of food, and from these the movable supplies are replenished.

Movable supplies consist of :—

- (1) The rations carried on the soldier or horse.
- (2) Those carried in regimental and departmental transport.
- (3) Field magazines, called the supply park. **A.B., p. 553.**

The rations carried in each of these lines are as under :—

RATIONS.

On the man	{	The unexpended portion of the field ration previously issued and 1 emergency ration.
In regimental supply waggons for issue on arrival in camp	{	1 field ration and 1 grocery ration.
In regimental baggage waggons		1 grocery ration.
In supply column to replace issues	{	1 field ration, 1 grocery ration, and 1 emergency ration.
In supply park... ..		3 complete days' rations.

W.E., pp. 8, 102.

FORAGE.

On the horse	{	The unexpended portion of the previous issue.
In regimental supply waggons for issue on arrival in camp	{	1 corn ration.
In supply columns to replace issues	{	1 corn ration.
In supply park		3 days' rations.

The above table is applicable to a country where hay is obtainable.

W.E., pp. 9, 102.

The field ration consists of 1 lb. of preserved meat and $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of bread or 1 lb. of biscuit.

The grocery ration consists of 4 ozs. of groceries.

The emergency ration consists of a small cylinder containing about 9 ozs. net, half of it being cocoa paste and half pemmican.

W.E., p. 8; Clayton, p. 2.

Whenever practicable, a ration of fresh meat is substituted for the preserved meat; but how often this can be done will depend on the resources of the country.

In order to keep the troops supplied with fresh bread, a Field Bakery forms part of each Army Corps. It can easily bake sufficient bread for the Army Corps if halted for 24 hours, so that if halted every alternate day, the troops could have fresh bread every other day. **Clayton, pp. 7, 11.**

The Stationary Magazines may be classed as :—

- (1) Main or reserve magazines, usually established at the base.
- (2) Intermediate magazines, which are formed at various points on the line of communications as the army advances, and which are, as far as possible, fed from the surrounding country.
- (3) Expense magazines ; these form the current supplies for the troops, and are formed as required ; there would be one at the Advanced Dépôt. **A.B., p. 554.**

Supplies are secured by one of the following methods :—

- (1) By contract. Experience has shown that this system cannot be relied on, and the contractors are often powerless to carry out their contracts at a most critical moment.
- (2) By purchase. This system was adopted by the British army in the Peninsula and by the Germans in the war of 1870–71. This is the best method, as the inhabitants will always bring in supplies if sure of ready-money payment.
- (3) By requisition or contribution. This method would only be resorted to when persuasion has failed ; and in using force the taking of the supplies should be made as little irksome to the inhabitants as possible. **A.B., p. 555.**

A *requisition* means the forcible collection of supplies in kind ; a *contribution* is the forcible collection of money to purchase supplies.

QUESTIONS.

1. What constitutes the soldier's free ration ? What is the daily allowance of forage for troop horses ?
2. What rations are carried in the field actually with the fighting troops ? Where are they carried ?
3. What are the different methods by which supplies are procured in time of war ? Which method do you consider the best, and why ?

XXIX.—AMMUNITION SUPPLY.

(a) INFANTRY.

The amount of ammunition taken into the field for each rifle is as follows :—

100 rounds carried on the soldier.

77 rounds carried in 4 small arm ammunition carts and on 2 mules.

77 rounds carried in the Ammunition Columns, with the Divisional Artillery.

55 rounds carried in the Ammunition Park.

309 Total rounds.

Commanding Officers of Battalions are responsible for the 177 rounds in Battalion charge, and officers commanding Royal Artillery are responsible for the 132 rounds carried in the ammunition columns and parks under their command.

I.T., Sec. 258.

16 boxes are carried in each of the 4 small arm ammunition carts, and 2 boxes on each mule, making a total of 68 boxes. A box holds 1,100 rounds.

Besides this ammunition for the rifle, the machine gun carries 4,000 rounds on the carriage; and in addition 8,800 rounds for each gun is carried in the Ammunition Columns of the Divisional Artillery, and 9,000 rounds per gun in the Ammunition Park.

W.E., p. 90, I.T., Sec. 258.

On the march, 2 carts and 2 mules follow immediately after the Battalion; the other 2 carts of each Battalion are formed into a Brigade reserve under a specially selected mounted officer.

In action, 1 cart and 1 mule follow each half-battalion, the mule in rear of the supports, the cart in rear of the reserve, while the Brigade reserve keeps in rear of the centre of the Brigade. The exact distance depends on the ground; with pack animals it should

usually be possible to get within 500 yards of the firing line, and with carts within 1,000 yards.

When a cart with the Battalion is empty, it will go back to the Brigade reserve, and a full cart be sent up in its place. When half the carts with the Brigade ammunition reserve are empty, the officer will signal or send back an orderly for 4 carts to be sent up from the Divisional Reserve. These are brought up by the Artillery, and the teams are unhooked, and the infantry drivers hook in their teams into these full carts, and the Artillery then hook in and take back the empty carts to the ammunition column.

When a general action is imminent, Commanding Officers will issue an extra 50 rounds to each man from the small arm ammunition carts; if for any reason the carts are not at hand, the companies of the firing line will be furnished with 2 extra packets per man from the other companies.

The captain of each company will detail a non-commissioned officer and 2 or 3 privates (selected for their strength and activity) as carriers, to carry ammunition from the mules or carts, right up to the firing line. Special bags are issued for this purpose and form part of the equipment of each cart. The loads are not to exceed 600 rounds.

Supernumeraries must make sure that all the ammunition of men killed or wounded is collected and distributed to the firing line.

I.T., Sec. 258.

The Ammunition Columns with the Divisional Artillery carry reserve ammunition for all the troops of the Division, including guns, rifles, and carbines. The bulk of the small arm ammunition is, of course, for the 8 Infantry Battalions, and is carried in 12 carts and 11 waggons.

W.E., p. 52.

The Ammunition Park acts as a main reserve for all the troops in the Army Corps, and is organized in sections.

W.E., pp. 60-64.

(b) ARTILLERY.

*The amount of ammunition taken into the field for each 15-pr. field gun is as follows (the amounts for each 12-pr. Horse Artillery gun are slightly different):—

*These amounts are to be increased, but no amendments for War Establishments have yet been issued.

With the Battery on the gun carriage.....	4	shrapnel shells,	2	case shot.
" " " " " gun limber	38	"	2	" "
" " " " " waggon & limber	100	"	4	" "
Total with Battery.....	142		8	
With the Brigade Division Ammunition Col.,	74	"	4	" "
" " Corps " Park ...	73	"	4	" "
Total in the Field	289	"	16	" "
Making a grand total of 305 rounds per gun.				

W.E., pp. 5, 42.

As a rule, the supply of ammunition to the guns is to be from the waggons, which always follow their guns on the line of march, but whenever the guns are likely to be a very short time in position, in the close support of an infantry attack, in pursuit or in retreat, and always in the case of Horse Artillery acting with Cavalry, the supply will be from the limbers.

The waggons will be under the command of the Captain, and will be divided into 1st line waggons (6 waggons) and 2nd line waggons (3 waggons); the 1st line waggons following the guns at 200 to 800 yards distance, the 2nd line keeping at such a distance from the 1st as the Captain may direct.

As soon as the Battery goes into action the Captain sends up the 1st line waggons sufficiently close in rear of the guns, to prevent any delay in the issue of ammunition, keeping them under cover if possible. The 2nd line waggons are halted in a selected position further in rear, and the gun limbers form up just in front of them.

When the ammunition in the 1st line is getting exhausted the Captain sends up the 2nd line waggons (one for each section), and three of the 1st line waggons are completely emptied and replaced by the full ones, the teams being unhooked and employed to take back the empty waggons.

The supply in the Battery waggons is replenished by full waggons being sent up from the Ammunition Column, and this in turn from the Ammunition Park in a similar manner to that already described for the Infantry ammunition.

F.A.T., Ch. V., Sec. 14.

XXX.—MEDICAL SERVICES IN WAR.

A Medical Officer is attached to each regiment of Cavalry, battalion of Infantry, brigade division of Artillery, or other separate body of troops. Each of these units has two trained men placed under the orders of this officer as his orderlies, one of whom leads the horse or mule drawing the cart carrying medical stores, which accompanies each of these units with the first line of regimental transport. Each company of Infantry has, moreover, two privates trained as stretcher bearers.

W.E., pp. 32, 35, 40, 42, 88-90.

Each Cavalry and Infantry Brigade has a Bearer Company and a Field Hospital. **W.E., pp. 147, 152.**

Each Division has an additional Field Hospital for the divisional troops, and there is another Field Hospital with each Army Corps for the corps troops. Thus with an Army Corps there are in all 6 Bearer Companies and 10 Field Hospitals.

W.E., pp. 148, 150, 151.

Besides these medical units which actually accompany the field army, other Stationary Hospitals are established at suitable places along the line of communications, and a large General Hospital would be formed at the base, complete with every appliance for the care of the sick and wounded. Establishments for these are laid down in War Establishments. **W.E., pp. 113, 114.**

Hospital trains are also provided for, when a line of railway is available for the transport of the sick along the line of communication. **W.E., p. 116.**

A brief summary of the account given in the Army Book of the treatment of a wounded man, from the time he is hit, until he arrives in England, will best illustrate the working of the above arrangements.

When a man falls wounded in the fighting line he is attended to as quickly as possible by the Medical Officer attached to his Corps.

He is carried or assisted to the collecting station and handed over to the Bearer Company.

The collecting station is the advanced part of ambulance transport ; it is under the charge of a non-commissioned officer, who has a supply of restoratives for the more seriously wounded. All the wounded are brought here and placed on the transport vehicles to be passed on to the dressing station some miles in rear of the fighting line.

The dressing station is specially adapted for relieving the most seriously wounded, and for performing necessary operations. It is provided with a tent, and the staff consists of 3 Medical Officers and about 10 men of the Royal Army Medical Corps. The transport of the wounded from the fighting line to this point is performed by the Bearer Company, and is called the "First Line of Assistance."

From the dressing station the wounded man is passed back by road or railway to the Field Hospital, which is placed in some suitable position out of range or under cover from fire. Here men can remain 2 or 3 days if necessary, and are then either discharged to duty or are passed to the Base Hospital along the lines of communication. This forms the "Second Line of Assistance."

When the distance is great, hospitals on the line of communications are formed, and the journey is made by stages. The Base Hospital is usually at or near the port of embarkation for England, and consists of a large staff with every possible appliance for the care of the sick and wounded. This forms the "Third Line of Assistance."

Invaliding Boards are held regularly at the base, and the wounded and sick are either discharged to duty and go up to the front again, or are sent home in Hospital Ships specially equipped for this purpose.

The last stage is disembarkation in England and transfer to the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley, or some other large hospital.

A.B., pp. 278, 279.

XXXI.—TRANSPORT OF TROOPS BY LAND.

All movements of troops take place under the authority of a route ; which is the authority for the police to provide billets when required. **K.R., 1339, 1341.**

Routes are of five descriptions :—

- (1) General or head-quarters' route ; issued by the Quarter-Master-General, for moves of units from one District to another ; for large movements of Militia ; for miscellaneous movements of large parties of men.
- (2) District route ; issued by authority of the General Officer Commanding a District for parties of recruits from depôts to corps ; for parties to and from musketry ; Militia units in their commands moving to and from the approved place of training ; miscellaneous movements of not more than 50 men.
- (3) Regimental route ; issued by Officers Commanding units for parties not exceeding 10 in number, and not requiring billets, proceeding on certain specified duties.
- (4) Deserters' route ; issued by Officers Commanding units for an escort to proceed for a deserter and bring him back to his Corps.
- (5) Recruiting service routes ; issued by Officers Commanding Regimental Districts, &c., and Recruiting Staff Officers for recruiting purposes.

K.R., 1345—1353.

Travelling warrants are issued to prevent the necessity of making cash payments, and on being presented at the booking offices of Railway and Steamship Companies are accepted for the necessary tickets, which are issued in exchange ; the warrants being retained by them for subsequent payment by the War Office. **K.R., 1354.**

All armed parties of 20 men or more must be accompanied by an officer; and mounted detachments of 50 men proceeding by march route are to have a farrier or qualified shoeing-smith with them. A Medical Officer will accompany units, or detachments of over 200 men. **K.R., 1332, 1333.**

When the troops move by march route the hour at which they start will mainly depend on the object; but the climate, season, and distance to be marched must all be taken into consideration. As a rule the march should commence about an hour after day-break, after the men have had breakfast. The mounted services should not start earlier, unless obliged, because of the difficulty of feeding the horses and adjusting the saddlery in the dark.

Marching on one road, the fighting portion of a Division would occupy about 3 miles of road space, and the trains and baggage another 3 miles, making 6 miles in all. The fighting portion of an Army Corps would take up about 13 miles, and the trains another 11, making about 24 miles in all.

With good roads and in favourable weather Infantry can march $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, Cavalry and Artillery 6 miles, and Train 3 miles. These rates, however, decrease as the numbers increase, so that practically a Division would not do more than 3 miles an hour on a good road, and not more than $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles if the roads or weather were bad; or an Army Corps more than 2 miles an hour.

The average length of a day's march for a large force, like a Division, is from 12 to 15 miles, halting every fifth day or so. 15 to 20 miles is a long march, and anything over 20 miles is a forced march. **C.T., Sec. 77; Clarke, pp. 78, 79.**

The first duty after a march is to attend to the horses, arms, clothing and equipments. When troops are billeted the men of each section or company must be kept together and the officers near their men; an alarm post being in all cases established.

K.R., 1373-1375.

When troops move by rail, if the numbers exceed 50, special notice should be sent to the Railway Companies concerned. The compartments of carriages intended for 10 ordinary passengers will, as a rule, carry 8 soldiers with their arms and equipments. Horse boxes will take 3 officers' chargers, and cattle trucks 6 to 9 troop horses, while a carriage truck will take a gun and limber, or a four-wheeled waggon or 2 two-wheeled carts. **K.R., 1324, 1379.**

The number of trains required for the various units in a Division are as under:—

	Each unit.	Total in Division.
Divisional Staff, with Supply Column ...	2 ...	2
Brigade Staff, with Supply Column...	2 ...	4
Infantry Battalion	2 ...	16
Cavalry Squadron	1 ...	1
Field Battery	2 ...	12
Reserve Ammunition Column ...	3 ...	6
Field Company Engineers	1 ...	1
Bearer Company	1 ...	2
Field Hospital	1 ...	3

Total 47

Rothwell, p. 48. A.O., $\frac{32}{3}$.

The maximum time required for the entrainment of the different arms at war strength with their transport is, for

- $\frac{1}{2}$ Battalion of Infantry, 40 minutes.
- 1 Squadron of Cavalry, 45 to 60 minutes.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Battery of Artillery, 45 to 60 minutes.

K.R., 1381.

The men will be told off in sections of fours, and will fill up the seats from the far side of the compartment. Each man will stow away his kit; the arms being retained or placed in the racks, never on the floor of the carriage. A non-commissioned officer or old soldier will be placed in charge of each compartment.

K.R., 1404-1407.

The time necessary for the detrainment and falling in of the men is from 10 to 15 minutes; for mounted corps another 10 to 20 minutes are required.

K.R., 1416.

Officers commanding units will requisition the Army Service Corps Officer in charge of transport for the conveyance of the baggage to its destination. Excess baggage will be charged to the troops. Fatigue parties for loading and unloading the railway trucks and transport waggons will be furnished by the troops. The details as to the amount of baggage allowed for all ranks, &c., are laid down in the Allowance Regulations.

K.R., 1424, 1428, 1430.

QUESTIONS.

1. You are in charge of a detachment of 50 men with orders to proceed by rail to rejoin your head-quarters. Roughly, what accommodation would be required in the train? How would you entrain your party at the station?
 2. What general rules are laid down in the King's Regulations relative to :—
 - (a) Selecting the hour for marching?
 - (b) The duties and occupations after a day's march?
 - (c) The allotment of billets, when troops are to be so quartered?
-

XXXII.—TRANSPORT OF TROOPS BY SEA.

Arrangements for the embarkation and disembarkation of troops are made by the Quarter-Master-General, and are carried out under the superintendence of a Staff Officer of the District in which the port of embarkation or disembarkation is situated.

K.R., 1457.

The various kinds of ships employed for the conveyance of troops are :—

- (1) A troopship ; a ship of H.M. Service employed in the trooping service, officered and manned by the Royal Navy. These are now discontinued.
- (2) A transport ; a ship wholly engaged for the Government service.
- (3) A troop freight ship ; one in which conveyance is engaged for troops, but which is not entirely at the disposal of the Government. **K.R., 1483.**

Ships engaged for the conveyance of troops are to be inspected by a Board of Naval and Military Officers prior to the embarkation, and again after the troops are on board, to see that proper arrangements have been made for their comfort. **K.R. 1484, 1487.**

Ships are registered as so many tons gross ; but to arrive at the net tonnage or freight carrying capacity, a deduction must be made of all the non-freight carrying spaces, such as the quarters of the crew, the engine-room, coal bunkers, &c. ; for these a large allowance—some 40 per cent.—has to be made in practice.

A.B., p. 540.

The tonnage required for man and horse varies with the length of the voyage, thus it is estimated that :—

- (1) For a short voyage of a few hours, a man requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons ; a horse $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons.
- (2) For a voyage under a week, a man requires 2 tons ; a horse 6 tons.
- (3) For a voyage to any part of the world, a man requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons ; a horse 7 tons. **Clarke, p. 224.**

On a transport there is usually a Naval Transport Officer who is the medium between the Commanding Officer and the Master of the vessel and represents the Admiralty, but he has no direct authority over the troops. The command of the troops is vested in the Senior Combatant Officer doing duty on board. An Adjutant, a Quartermaster, a Serjeant-Major, and Quartermaster-Serjeant, and 4 troop-deck Serjeants are usually appointed. When there are enough officers on board it is usual to have a Captain and Subaltern of the day and 3 officers of the watch on duty daily. **K.R., 1527, 1551, 1552, 1558.**

All ranks and the wives and families of all officers and men must be medically inspected, and no wives or families will be allowed on board without a medical certificate.

K.R., 1461, 1515, 1519.

Baggage should be packed so as to measure about 5 cubic feet for each cwt. ; no article measuring more than 30 cubic feet will be taken. Casks, crates, or packages with cleats, &c., causing loss of stowage room are forbidden. Every article must have the name, rank, and corps of owner painted on it, and the nature of its contents.

Labels are issued from the War Office for labelling baggage according to where it is to be stowed, *e.g.*, "Baggage Room," "Cabin," &c. Heavy baggage is, when practicable, to be shipped the day before the troops embark. **K.R., 1497-1499, 1501, 1505.**

No explosives, matches, spirits, &c., may be taken on board. All ammunition is to be handed over on deck to a ship's officer and will be placed in the magazine. **K.R., 1480, 1500, 1537.**

As soon as the troops arrive they will be told off in messes and taken below to their messes to stow their arms, kits, &c. They will be divided into 3 watches and a company detailed for guard. They will then be exercised in fire and collision stations.

K.R., 1534, 1546, 1568.

Detailed instructions for duties on board ship are laid down in the King's Regulations, paras. 1551-1614.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the meanings of :—A troopship ; a transport ; a troop freight ship.
2. What are the orders with regard to the care of ammunition on board ship ?

XXXIII.—LIST OF OFFICIAL BOOKS, &c.

The following is a list of the principal Official Books, Regulations, &c., relating to Organization and Equipment, with a *précis* of the subjects with which they deal :—

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

- Army Act, 1881.—Besides sections relating to discipline, it contains the law relating to (*a*) enlistment, terms of service, extension and prolongation of service, re-engagement, transfer, and discharge ; and (*b*) billeting and impressment of carriages for military purposes.
- Army Annual Act.—Continues the Army Act, 1881, in force for further period of 12 months, fixes the price for billets, &c., and makes any necessary amendments in the Army Act.
- Reserve Forces Act, 1882.—Establishes the Reserve (both Army and Militia), fixes the amount of annual training the Reserves are liable to, their liability to be called out for service, and other matters connected therewith.
- Militia Act, 1882.—Consolidates various enactments relating to the Militia, allows the raising of a Militia force, lays down rules as to voluntary enlistment, terms of service, &c., amount of annual training, and the law as to embodiment.
- Reserve Forces and Militia Act, 1898.—Establishes the new Section “A” of the Army Reserve and the “Special Service Section” of the Militia.
- Regimental Debts Act, 1893.—Contains the law as to how the effects of officers and men dying on service or deserting are to be dealt with.

N.B.—*All Acts of Parliament should be quoted by a reference to the section ; thus Army Act, s. 79.*

ORDERS, &c., MADE IN PURSUANCE OF ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Orders in Council.—Are made by the King in Council under the authority of an Act of Parliament, and prescribe rules for regulating various matters in accordance with the particular Act under which they are made, *e.g.*, the Order in Council defining the duties of the Commander-in-Chief and other heads of Departments at the War Office ; Order in Council as to discipline of troops embarked on board His Majesty's ships. Orders in Council are promulgated to the Army in Army Orders.

Rules of Procedure.—Made by the King through the Secretary of State, under the Authority of the Army Act, s. 70. They deal with all matters concerning the convening and procedure of Courts-Martial and Courts of Inquiry, and like matters.

Royal Warrants.—Made by the King in Council and issued by the Secretary of State under the Royal Sign Manual ; they deal with matters of finance and the appointment and promotion of officers, and conditions of retirement of officers and men. They are promulgated to the Army in Army Orders.

Army Orders.—Are issued every month by the Commander-in-Chief, and deal with questions of discipline, training, and organization, instructions as to different matters of routine, the promulgation of the various official books of military regulations, and any amendments therein.

OFFICIAL BOOKS OF REGULATIONS, &c.

Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion.—Contains the rules relating to the appointment and promotion of officers, and the conditions of retirement of all ranks ; the pay of all ranks and appointments in the Army, the rates of non-effective pay and pensions, and good conduct pay and other rewards, and the conditions of the issue and forfeiture of the same. *It is divided into articles and should be quoted by a reference to the article ; thus, R. W., art. 946.*

King's Regulations.—Contain detailed instructions on all questions of command, rank, discipline, duties, interior economy,

military training and education, movement of troops by land or sea, extension of service and re-engagement, transfer and discharge, leave and furloughs, dress, correspondence, and regimental books, &c. There are various Appendices, most of which deal with the syllabus of the examinations to be passed by officers and non-commissioned officers before promotion to the various ranks. *The King's Regulations are divided into paragraphs, and reference should be made by quoting the paragraph; thus, K.R., para. 1744.*

Regulations for Allowances of the Army.—Contain instructions as to the scale of provisions, forage, fuel and light, quarters, or the allowance in lieu for all ranks of the Army, also rules as to travelling expenses, conveyance of baggage, &c., and various other allowances.

Regulations for Recruiting.—Contain detailed instructions for carrying out the enlistment of men for all branches of the Army in accordance with the terms of the law enacted in the Army Act.

Equipment Regulations.—Are divided into two Parts, one Part dealing with peace equipment, the other with equipment for war. Each Part is divided into sections, detailing the exact equipment for the different arms of the service in peace or war, as the case may be.

Dress Regulations.—Describe in minute detail all the various articles of uniform of all ranks of officers of every branch of the Army and Militia.

Clothing Regulations.—Contain the description of all articles of soldiers' clothing and necessities, the badges of rank of all non-commissioned officers and men, and the rules for the issue of all clothing and necessities, or compensation in lieu, and the accounting for the same. Price List of Clothing and Necessaries is issued in pamphlet form with Army Orders, giving the price of every article. The one now in force was issued with Army Orders dated 1st March, 1903.

Cavalry Drill—
 Field Artillery Training—
 Infantry Training—

{ Contain detailed instructions for the drill and manœuvre of the arm of the service to which they refer, with some information as to the tactics of that arm.

Combined Training.—Contains an outline of the tactics of the three arms ; field training and manœuvres ; regulations for bivouacs, billets, and camps ; staff rides ; war games, etc.

War Establishments.—Contain minute details as to the strength of all ranks of every unit in war, with the number of horses, vehicles, &c. ; the amount of transport, ammunition, &c., allowed for each unit, and the rations carried for men and horses.

Regimental Establishments.—Are issued in pamphlet form periodically with Army Orders, and contain the exact establishment of each rank for every unit in the army, militia, yeomanry, and volunteers.

Mobilization Regulations.—Are issued in pamphlet form with Army Orders, and contain full instructions as to the arrangements made for mobilization, and the procedure to be adopted on the order to mobilize being given. Those now in force were promulgated with Army Orders dated 1st May, 1898.

Field Service Manuals.—One issued for each arm ; contain detailed tables as to the establishment of the unit ; the amount of transport and ammunition ; the exact stores and loads for every vehicle and pack animal, and how they are to be packed ; the field kits of officers and men. They are issued in pamphlet form with Army Orders.

Militia Regulations.—Contain detailed information as to the organization of the force, the appointment and promotion of officers, and enlistment of men, the pay, allowances, and other financial affairs of the force, and their equipment, dress, and training.

Yeomanry Regulations.—Contain similar information as to the Yeomanry, with an Appendix of the Statute Law relating to the force.

Volunteer Regulations.—Contain similar information as to the Volunteers, with an Appendix of extracts from the Statute Law relating to the force.

Financial Instructions.—Contain detailed instructions for Paymasters and others who are charged with the care of public money.

General Index to Army Regulations.—Contains a complete list of all Army Regulations and Instructions in force on 1st January, 1900, and a general index of every subject of Army administration, with a reference to the particular book where the instructions regarding it are laid down.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Manual of Military Law.—Contains in one volume the Army Act, 1881 ; Reserve Forces Act, 1882 ; Militia Act, 1882, and other Acts of Parliament relating to the Army ; and the Rules of Procedure ; the Army Act and the Rules of Procedure being edited with notes explanatory of their provisions. The first Part of the book consists of chapters written by experts, giving a short account of Military Law and its history, the Law of Evidence, and offences against the ordinary Criminal Law, the history and constitution of the forces, and a summary of the Law of Riot and the Customs of War.

Army Book of the British Empire.—Contains a full account of our Army System and its history, the component parts of the various branches of the Army, including the Auxiliary Forces, the Indian Army, the Colonial Military Forces, and a sketch of the forces in time of War.

APPENDIX.

PAPERS SET AT THE EXAMINATION FOR
PROMOTION.

CAPTAINS AND LIEUTENANTS.

(TIME ALLOWED—ONE HOUR.)

FULLY ANSWERED, WITH REFERENCES TO THE
OFFICIAL BOOKS.

MAY, 1898.

Q. 1. Answer as briefly as possible the following questions regarding Field Army Establishments:—

- (a) How many regiments are there in a Cavalry Brigade?
- (b) How many battalions and batteries in an Infantry Division?
- (c) How many divisions in an Army Corps?
- (d) What are the various units in the Corps Engineers of an Army Corps?
- (e) How many corn rations for horses is the military transport with an army in the field calculated to carry?

A. 1. (a) Three.

(b) Eight battalions; six batteries.

(c) Three.

(d) Regimental staff.

1 Pontoon troop.

1 Telegraph division.

1 Balloon section.

1 Field company.

1 Field park.

1 Railway company.

(e) Two; and half a ration on the horse.

W.E., pp. 9, 149, 150, 152; A.O. $\frac{32}{03}$.

Q. 2. Enumerate the various lines into which the ammunition supply of an army in the field is divided.

State the number of rounds available on service for each gun, rifle, or carbine, with *one* of the following units, viz.:—A Cavalry regiment, a battery of Horse or Field Artillery (armament of battery should be stated), a field company Royal Engineers, or a battalion of Infantry, and say how the rounds are distributed.

H 2

A. 2. 1st Line—That with the unit, divided further into

(a) That carried on the man or gun.

(b) That in Regimental, Battalion, or Battery reserve, carried in the small-arm ammunition carts and waggons, and on pack animals in the Cavalry and Infantry, or in the battery waggons in the Artillery.

2nd Line—The Ammunition Columns.

3rd Line—The Ammunition Park.

W.E., pp. 5, 6.

The number of rounds and their distribution is as under.

FOR EACH RIFLE OR CARBINE.

	On Soldier.	Regimental Reserve.	With Ammunition Column.	With Ammunition Park.	Total.
Cavalry	30	21	25	3	79
Artillery	20	—	20	20	60
Engineers	50	50	30	30	160
Infantry	100	77	77	55	309

W.E., pp. 6, 7.

* FOR EACH GUN.

	With the Battery.			With Ammunition Column.	With Ammunition Park.	Total.
	On the gun.	On the limber.	On wagon and limber.			
12-pr. Horse Artillery ...	6	44	92	74	88	304
15-pr. Field Artillery ...	6	40	104	78	77	305

W.E., pp. 5, 38, 42.

Q. 3. What are the present terms of enlistment for the Cavalry and Infantry of the Line? What is the meaning of the expressions "conversion of service," "extension of service," "re-engagement"?

* These amounts are to be increased, but the amendments for War Establishments have not yet been issued.

- A. 3. 12 years; divided into 3 years with the colours and 9 in the reserve. **R.R., 101; A.O., $\frac{117}{02}$.**

“Conversion of service” is when a man is allowed to convert the unexpired portion of his army service into reserve service and to enter the reserve earlier than according to the original terms of his enlistment.

A. Act, s. 78 (1); K.R., 1780, 1786.

“Extension of service” means a soldier extending his period of army service, instead of going to the reserve in accordance with the terms of his original enlistment, or extending the term of his original enlistment to 12 years. **A. Act, s. 78 (1); K.R., 1744.**

“Re-engagement” means a soldier in army service at any time after 9 years from the date of his original enlistment, re-engaging to complete a total army service of 21 years, instead of being discharged on the termination of his original enlistment.

A. Act, s. 84 (1); K.R., 1747.

- Q. 4. Should you require information on any of the following points, to what *official* publication would you refer?

- (a) The amount of wheeled transport allowed for any unit for active service.
- (b) Movement of troops by rail.
- (c) Pay of Militiamen during training.
- (d) Results of musketry training during any particular year.
- (e) Travelling allowances.
- (f) Place where reservists would join for Army service on mobilization.

- A. 4. (a) War Establishments, 1898.
 (b) The King's Regulations, 1901, paras. 1378–1422.
 (c) The Militia Regulations, 1898, paras. 618–633.
 (d) The Report of the Commandant, School of Musketry, for the year in question.
 (e) The Allowance Regulations, 1900, paras. 365–380.
 (f) Regulations for Mobilization issued with Army Orders, dated 1st May, 1898. App. E.

N.B.—Of the following questions one only should be answered.

- Q. 5. What is the meaning of the "territorial system" in the British Army? Compare it with the territorial system which obtains in continental armies.

Show to what extent the continental system is, or is not, applicable to the circumstances of our Regular and Auxiliary Forces.

- A. 5. The territorial system in the British Army only applies in its entirety to the Infantry of the Line. Under this system the whole of the United Kingdom has been divided into 67 Regimental Districts, each of which forms the recruiting area for a Territorial Regiment, which consists usually of 2 Line Battalions and 2 Militia Battalions, with all the Volunteer Battalions in the District attached, and a Regimental Depôt at the chief town, which forms a sort of regimental head-quarters. **A.B., p. 94.**

The continental system is far more thorough, the country being divided primarily into Army Corps regions, each of which is further sub-divided into small districts, corresponding to the Divisions, Brigades, Regiments, &c., forming these Army Corps. In peace time the units are usually stationed in or near their territorial district, and the Army Corps, &c., are permanently composed of the same regiments and other units. **A.B., p. 76.**

This system, however, cannot be applied in its entirety to our forces, the greater part of which are constantly on foreign service; hence our Brigades, Divisions, &c., cannot consist of the same units always, and our system is to arrange that the battalions, &c., stationed in peace time at certain garrisons, shall, on mobilization, form certain brigades, &c. Hence our system depends on stations rather than corps. **A.B., p. 509.** It might, perhaps, be applied more thoroughly to the Auxiliary Forces, but even with them it has to be modified to suit the voluntary conditions of our service, and Corps of Militia and Volunteers are raised according to the facilities for filling their ranks from the population of the district. Owing to our deficiency in Auxiliary Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Administrative Services, these Auxiliary Forces cannot be formed into higher units than Brigades. **A.B., pp. 513, 514.**

Or

- Q. 6. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using tents, bivouacs, and cantonments respectively for field operations?

What should be the relative position of the different arms in camp, bivouac, or cantonment when the enemy is not far distant?

- A. 6. The advantages of tents or cantonments are that they give the troops better shelter, and more rest and comfort, and therefore keep them in better health. One of the chief disadvantages of tents is the extra amount of transport entailed. Cantonments, while giving the greatest amount of shelter, necessarily scatter the troops, and thus a longer time for their assembly is requisite. Bivouacs are compact and close to the line of march, hence the troops can assemble promptly; but long continuance without shelter, especially in bad weather, is fatal to men and horses.

Cavalry and Artillery should never be placed on a flank, unless the latter may be necessary for defensive purposes, in which case the guns should be protected by a strong guard of Infantry. The Engineers should encamp near the head-quarters of the Division, &c. Infantry should be encamped according to the military requirements of the situation, a portion on the flanks and in rear. The Supply Depôts should be near a good road, with the Army Service Corps encamped near; Ammunition Columns in rear.

NOVEMBER, 1898.

Q. 1. Answer as briefly as possible the following questions on War Establishments :—

- (a) How many service squadrons are there in a Cavalry Regiment?
- (b) How many batteries in an Army Corps?
- (c) How many bearer companies and field hospitals in an Infantry Division?
- (d) How many infantry brigades in an Army Corps?
- (e) How many supply columns in an Infantry Division?

A. 1. (a) Three.

(b) Twenty-three; 2 horse and 6 field in the Corps Artillery, and 18 field in the Divisional Artillery; there are also 3 companies of Garrison Artillery with the Corps Artillery.

(c) Two Bearer Companies; 1 with each Brigade. Three Field Hospitals; 1 with each Brigade and 1 with Divisional Troops.

(d) Six.

(e) Three; 1 with each Brigade, and 1 for Divisional Troops. **W.E.**, pp. 32, 149, 151; **A.O.**, $\frac{3}{0}\frac{2}{3}$.

Q. 2. Should you require information on any of the following subjects, to what *official* publications would you refer?

- (a) Management of troop horses on board ship.
- (b) The amount of food carried in military transport for each man and horse on active service.
- (c) The scale on which camp equipment is allowed for manœuvres at home.
- (d) The annual relief of units.
- (e) Rules concerning officers' travelling expenses.

A. 2. (a) The King's Regulations, 1901, paras. 1679–1689.

(b) War Establishments, 1898, pp. 8, 9.

(c) The Equipment Regulations, Part I., 1898, App. VI.

(d) Army Orders for the month of January or February each year.

(e) The Allowance Regulations, 1900, paras. 298–325.

- Q. 3. Enumerate the various officers on, or attached to, the Staff of the General Officer Commanding an important District at home.

State briefly what the functions of each are.

What do you understand by the term "By Order" when used by a Staff Officer in correspondence, and to whom can the term be used ?

- A. 3. Taking the Eastern District, which however is now included in the IV. Army Corps, with Head-Quarters at Colchester as our example, we find the following officers on the Staff whose respective duties are as stated :—

A Major-General in command, who is responsible for everything connected with the efficiency of the troops—regulars, militia, yeomanry, and volunteers—in the District.

An Aide-de-Camp, who is the personal Staff Officer of the General and attends him on all occasions when his chief is on duty, either in the field or at his office.

An Assistant Adjutant-General, who is the Chief Staff Officer of the District, and supervises all the staff work of the command.

Three Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-Generals : one for "A" duties, which comprise discipline, interior economy, drill and training ; one "for Instruction," who prepares officers for their promotion examinations, and superintends all educational matters ; and one for Musketry, who looks after everything connected with the musketry training of the troops in the District.

The Officer Commanding Royal Artillery (Colonel on the Staff), who commands all the Artillery in the District, both regulars and auxiliaries, and is charged with everything concerning Artillery services.

A Staff Captain Royal Artillery, who acts as the staff officer of the last named officer, and assists him both in office work and in the field.

The Commanding Royal Engineer (Colonel on the Staff), who commands all the Engineers in the District, both

regulars and auxiliaries, and is charged with the superintendence of all engineer services, such as the construction and maintenance of barracks, fortifications, and all other military works, the care of lands and military roads, etc.

The Officer Commanding Army Service Corps, who is responsible for barrack duties, supply, and transport.

The Principal Medical Officer, who superintends everything connected with the medical services, sanitation, health of the troops and invaliding, etc.

The Chief Ordnance Officer, who is charged with the care of all arms, ammunition, mobilization, and other equipments.

The District Paymaster, who supervises everything concerning the financial duties of the District.

There is also a Colonel on the Staff commanding one of the 4 Cavalry Brigades, which has its head-quarters at Colchester. **A. List, p. 15 ; K.R., 223 ; A.O., 4th Mar., 1902.**

The expression "By Order" means that the orders or instructions which the Staff Officer is conveying are those of his Chief to an officer serving under the orders of the latter. It is always used when addressing any one serving under the command of this Chief, except when communicating with officers of the General Staff in the same Command. It is, of course, never used when addressing any one not serving under the orders of the Staff Officer's Chief. **K.R., 2084.**

Q. 4. What do you understand by the following terms:—

- (a) The Peace Establishment of a Unit.
- (b) Station Equipment.
- (c) Mobilization.
- (d) A Supply Park.
- (e) Re engagement.

A. 4. (a) The Peace Establishment means the number of officers and men of all ranks and of horses estimated for annually. This establishment is detailed in Regimental Establishments, published periodically with Army Orders. **Mob. Reg., p. 7.**

- (b) Station Equipment comprises those articles of Ordnance equipment additional to the peace equipment, which are held in charge by the unit ready for mobilization. **Mob. Reg., p. 8.**
- (c) Mobilization means the completion of units for war in men, horses, and material. **Mob. Reg., p. 6.**
- (d) A Supply Park is an Army Service Corps unit, forming part of an Army Corps, which carries 3 days' supplies for the Army Corps. **W.E., pp. 102, 103.**
- (e) Re-engagement means a soldier in army service at any time, after 9 years from the date of his original enlistment, re-engaging to complete a total army service of 21 years, instead of being discharged on the termination of his original engagement. **A. Act, s. 84 (1); K.R., 1747.**

- Q. 5. Show to what extent the success, or the failure, of armies in war depends on the organization and the general system of military administration which have been prepared during previous years of peace. Illustrate your answer by reference to any campaigns, both in civilised and savage warfare, which have occurred during the past 50 years.
4. 5. The organization of armies and the system adopted in peace time are elements of the greatest possible weight in war. That system which has most prepared the army to take the field in the shortest time and with the least confusion gives its soldiers all the advantages of the initiative. The system adopted in peace should be one which requires the least change for war. All measures should keep in view the fact that an army exists only for war, and all the training, organization, etc., should depend on this object.

The greatest example of modern times is, perhaps, the Franco-German War of 1870-71, when the superior organization of the Germans, and the careful plans matured in peace time, enabled them to march their

completely mobilized armies on to the frontier, before the French, who mobilized on the frontier, were ready to meet them, and so enabled them in all the big battles of the campaign to bring overwhelming numbers to the critical point.

An example of the failure of administration is our own Campaign in the Crimea, when hundreds of lives were lost through sickness and disease owing to the entire want of administrative ability.

In savage warfare we learn a similar lesson of disaster through failure in administrative services and organization from the French Expedition to Madagascar; while a brilliant example of successful preparation and administrative forethought is the Soudan Campaign so successfully conducted by Lord Kitchener in the autumn of 1898.

MAY, 1899.

Q. 1. In civilised warfare the supply of food for an army is usually divided as follows :—

- (a) Food carried with the unit.
- (b) Food carried with the supply column.
- (c) Food carried with the supply park.
- (d) Food collected in depôts on the lines of communication.

State how many days' food is, according to War Establishments, normally carried for each man and each riding-horse, in a British Army Corps, in the field, in each of the lines (a), (b), and (c).

For each man.

A. 1. (a) With the unit :—

On the man, the unexpended portion of the previous day's issue and 1 emergency ration.

In regimental supply waggons, 1 field ration and 1 grocery ration.

In regimental baggage waggons, 1 grocery ration.

(b) With the supply columns :—

1 field ration, 1 grocery ration, and 1 emergency ration.

(c) With the supply park :—

3 complete days' rations.

For each horse.

(a) With the unit :—

On the horse, the unexpended portion of the previous day's issue.

In regimental supply waggons, 1 corn ration.

(b) With the supply columns :—

1 corn ration.

(c) With the supply park :—

3 days' rations. **W.E., pp. 8, 9, 102 (note).**

Q. 2. Answer the following questions in as few words as possible :—

- (a) What is approximately the total enrolled strength of the Militia Force in the United Kingdom?
- (b) For what period does a Militiaman enlist?
- (c) How long does the period of the recruits' preliminary drill usually last in the Militia?
- (d) What is the usual duration of the annual training in the Militia?
- (e) What do you understand by the Militia Reserve?

A. 2. (a) The establishment on 1st January, 1903, was 132,447 ; but the enrolled strength was some 20,000 under the establishment. **I.G.R., p. 20 and App. D.**

(b) For 6 years. **M.R., 189.**

(c) For 63 days. **M.R., 204a.**

(d) Not less than 21 or more than 28 days.

Mil. Act., s. 16.

(e) The Reserve Division of the Militia consists of men who have served in the Army for not less than 3 years, or in the Militia for not less than 10 ; and who enlist in the Militia Reserve for 4 years. They are liable to be called out when the Militia is embodied, and for a short training, annually for infantry, in alternate years for other arms. They receive reserve pay, and training pay. **A.O. $\frac{36}{65}$.**

Q. 3. Should you require information on any of the following subjects, to what *official* publications would you refer?

- (a) Field signalling arrangements for war?
- (b) Proceedings connected with the transfer of a soldier to the Reserve?
- (c) Rules concerning soldiers' pensions.
- (d) Changes in war material.
- (e) Scale of camp equipment in standing camps.

A. 3. (a) The Signalling Instructions, 1898, Chapter XVII.

(b) The King's Regulations, 1901, paras. 1769—1787

- (c) The Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1900 arts. 1144—1181.
- (d) The List of Changes issued monthly with Army Orders.
- (e) The Equipment Regulations, Part I., 1898, App. VI., Table I.

Q. 4. On the supposition that one of the following units is being mobilized, viz., a Cavalry regiment, *or* a battery, *or* a field company Royal Engineers, *or* a battalion, answer the following questions as briefly as possible, stating first of all which of the above units you have selected :—

- (a) Who sends the order to the Reservists to rejoin for army service ?
- (b) Where do the Reservists of the unit rejoin for army service ?
- (c) Where are the Reservists clothed, armed, and equipped ?
- (d) What document shows in detail the Ordnance stores that the unit has to draw on mobilization ?
- (e) Where are these stores received by the unit ?

A. 4. *In the case of a Cavalry Regiment.*

- (a) The Staff Paymaster, St. George's Barracks, London.
- (b) The Dépôt.
- (c) At the place of rejoining.
- (d) The Mobilization Store Table, A.F. G 1098.
- (e) At the place of mobilization of the regiment.

In the case of a Battery.

- (a) The District Paymaster, Woolwich.
- (b) The place of mobilization of the battery.
- (c) At the place of rejoining.
- (d) The Mobilization Store Table, A.F. G 1098.
- (e) At the place of mobilization of the battery.

In the case of a Field Company, R.E.

- (a) The District Paymaster, Chatham.
- (b) The place of mobilization of the company.
- (c) At the place of rejoining.
- (d) The Mobilization Store Table, A.F. G 1098.
- (e) At the place of mobilization of the company.

In the case of a Battalion.

- (a) The Paymaster of the Regimental District.
- (b) The Dépôt.
- (c) At the place of rejoining.
- (d) The Mobilization Store Table, A.F. G 1098.
- (e) At the place of mobilization of the battalion.

Mob. Reg., paras 5, 101 ; App. D, E, F.

Q. 5. Discuss the relative advantages and disadvantages of short and long service in our army.

A. 5. The chief disadvantages of long service were :—

- (i.) The formation of a reserve was impossible ; we had, it is true, a reserve of enrolled pensioners, but these men were not fit to take the places in the ranks of the field army of those who had become non-effective during the war, hence casualties had to be largely replaced by immature recruits.
- (ii.) Its costliness ; with the introduction of short service the non-effective charge for pensions is much less, as is also the proportion of men on the married establishment ; on the other hand, the cost of transport of the frequent drafts necessary under the present system for the Battalions, &c., abroad, is much greater.
- (iii.) That old soldiers deteriorated ; after about 12 years' service it was considered that a soldier was past his prime and no longer so thoroughly equal to the hardships of a campaign as a younger man

- (iv.) The disinclination on the part of the better class to enlist for long periods ; while it was considered probable that a young man would not object to serving for a few years in the early part of his life.

The chief disadvantages of short service are :—

- (i.) The difficulty of securing an adequate supply of good non-commissioned officers ; as it is necessary now to promote men with much less service and military experience than formerly, and thus they cannot have the same influence over the men that the older style of non-commissioned officer had.
 - (ii.) The Battalions at home have become mere training schools, and their ranks are constantly full of partially trained men, who only remain a short time with the Battalion before passing on to the Battalion abroad.
 - (iii.) That on mobilizing for war the Battalions would be largely composed of reservists who would come back from civil life, having in many cases lost touch with military discipline, and in some cases having forgotten much of the military training they learned while with the colours.
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NOVEMBER, 1899.

Q. 1. Answer as briefly as possible the following questions on War Establishments:—

- (a) How many battalions are there in an Infantry Brigade?
- (b) How many field companies, Royal Engineers, in an Army Corps?
- (c) How many batteries in a brigade-division, Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery?
- (d) How many supply columns in a division?
- (e) How many men and horses are there, in round numbers, in an Army Corps on the normal War Establishment?

A. 1. (a) Four.

(b) Four; 1 with each Division and 1 with the Corps Troops.

(c) R.H.A. two; R.F.A. three.

(d) Three; 1 with each Brigade and 1 with the Divisional Troops.

(e) About 36,000 men and 10,000 horses.*

W.E., pp. 37, 41, 147, 149, 151.

Q. 2. State briefly what you understand by the following terms:—

- (a) The Corps of Hussars?
- (b) 1st Line regimental transport?
- (c) Special equipment for a unit on mobilization?
- (d) "B" Staff duties?

A. 2. (a) For Recruiting purposes all the 12 Hussar Regiments are formed into one Corps, called the "Hussars of the Line." **R.R., 98.**

(b) 1st Line regimental transport is that which accompanies the unit on the march.

In the case of a Cavalry Regiment it consists of—

1 Machine gun and carriage.

2 S.A.A. waggons.

3 Pack horses for pioneer equipment.

1 Maltese cart for medical stores.

*These numbers will be increased by about 2,900 men and about 2,500 horses, owing to the additional artillery with an Army Corps.

In the case of an Infantry Battalion it consists of—

- 1 Machine gun and carriage.
- 2 Mules for ammunition.
- 4 S.A.A. carts (2 of these form a Brigade Reserve).
- 1 Forage cart for tools.
- 1 Maltese cart for medical stores.

F.S.M., Cav., p. 9 ; F.S.M., Inf., p. 7.

- (c) Special equipment includes tents, blankets, reserve rations, which are only carried when specially ordered ; also the extra transport for them.

Mob. Reg., p. 8.

- (d) N.B.—*This term is now obsolete.*

Q. 3. Without entering into details, state :—

- (a) What reserves of men are available for drafting into the Regular Army in time of war ?
- (b) What, approximately, are the numbers in the various reserves ?
- (c) What, in very brief terms, are the conditions which must be fulfilled before the various reserves can be called out for Army service ?

A. 3. (a) The Army Reserve, Class I., divided into 4 sections, and Class II., which is practically non-existent.

R.F. Act, s. 3.

(b) Army Reserve, Class I., about 33,000.

The old Militia Reserve, about 9,000. The new Reserve Division of the Militia has only just been authorised. **I.G.R., p. 20 ; A.O. 26.**

- (c) The King must issue a Proclamation declaring an occasion of imminent national danger or great emergency to exist, and calling out the Reserves or any part of them. If Parliament is sitting the

occasion must first be communicated to it ; and if not sitting, Parliament must be assembled within 10 days. This does not apply to Section A of Class I., which can be called out by Proclamation to take part in small wars, without Parliament having to be assembled.

R.F. Act, s. 12 ; R.F. and M. Act, s. 1.

Q. 4. Assume that one of the following units is being mobilized, viz., a Cavalry regiment, or a battery, or a field company Royal Engineers, or a battalion :—

- (a) State first of all which of the above units you have selected.
- (b) Describe the procedure of recalling the Reservists of the unit to the Colours, and give an account of what happens to the Reservists from the moment they receive their orders to rejoin till they take their place fully clothed, armed, and equipped as soldiers in the ranks of the unit which is being mobilized.

N.B.—The answer to this question should be as abbreviated as possible, thus :—

- (1) *Placards calling out the Reserve are posted by
on public buildings ;
and so on.*
- (2) *Notice to join is sent to Reservists by
and so on.*
- (3) *Reservist goes to
and so on.*

A. 4. (1) Placards are posted on all military buildings by the officers arranged by G.O.C. in peace time, and by the police authorities on churches, post offices, and other public buildings.

Mob. Reg., paras. 63, 64, 78.

- (2) Notice to rejoin is sent to Reservists by officer paying them, *i.e.*—

Cavalry—by Staff Paymaster, St. George's Barracks.

Battery R.A.—by District Paymaster, Woolwich R.E.—by District Paymaster, Chatham.

Infantry—by Paymaster, Regimental District.

Mob. Reg., App. D.

- (3) Reservist goes in case of—

Cavalry—to the Dépôt.

R.A.—to place of mobilization of the Battery.

R.E.—to place of mobilization of the Company.

Infantry—to the Regimental Dépôt.

Mob. Reg., App. E.

- (4) On rejoining he delivers up his identity and other certificates. Directly he rejoins he is medically inspected; those unfit are at once sent home; those fit are provided with clothing, necessaries, and personal equipment. Those who do not join the unit direct are sent from the Dépôt to the unit, fully armed and equipped in parties of 50 to 100 strong, to complete the unit. The surplus number remain at the Dépôt.

Mob. Reg., paras. 96, 97, 101, 106, 111.

[*N.B.—Of the following questions one only should be answered.*]

- Q. 5A. Give a short history of the Militia force in this country from the earliest times till the present day, stating at what periods service in the force has been compulsory and at what periods it has been voluntary.
- A. 5A. In 1660 the general levy and trained bands were organized into Militia. At first persons of influence maintained the Militia by contributing money and arms or raising the regular quota. In 1757 the maintenance of the Militia was transferred from individuals to counties and parishes, men being chosen by ballot. The force was trained annually, and liable to be called out in case of invasion,

insurrection, or rebellion. Since 1852 the Militia has been raised by voluntary enlistment with the ballot in reserve. **Man., Chap. IX., paras. 61—100.**

Q. 5B. What are the various methods by which food is obtained for armies in war, and what are the advantages, or the reverse, of each method?

A. 5B. Supplies are obtained by—

- (1) Contract. Advantages.—Supplies can be collected at home or near the base ; but experience has shown that this system cannot be relied on, contractors are often powerless to carry out their contracts at the critical moment. Useless if secrecy is essential. Requires careful inspection, or contractors send bad stuff.
- (2) Purchase. System adopted by British in Peninsula and Germans in 1870–71. The best method, as inhabitants will always bring in supplies if sure of ready money payment.
- (3) Requisition or contribution. Only resorted to when persuasion fails. In using force, the taking of supplies should be made as little irksome as possible. **A.B., p. 555.**

MAY, 1900.

Q. 1. With reference to War Establishments, how many of the following units are there in an Army Corps :—

- (a) Battalions of Infantry ?
- (b) Squadrons of Cavalry ?
- (c) Batteries of Artillery (Horse and Field) ?
- (d) Supply Columns ?
- (e) Field Hospitals ?

A. 1. (a) Twenty-five.

(b) Six.

(c) 21 Field Batteries and 2 Horse Batteries

(d) Ten.

(e) Ten. **W.E.**, pp. 37, 41, 151 ; **A.O.** $\frac{3}{0} \frac{2}{3}$.

Q. 2. Explain clearly the difference between—

(a) The *Militia Reserve* and the *Special Service Section of the Militia*.

(b) *Station Equipment* and *Mobilization Equipment*.

(c) The *Place of Rejoining*, the *Place of Mobilization*, and the *Place of Concentration*.

A. 2. (a) The Reserve Division of the Militia consists of men who have served not less than 3 years in the army, or 10 in the Militia, who enlist in this Reserve for 4 years. They are liable to be called out when the Militia is embodied, and for a short training, annually for infantry, in alternate years for other arms. **A.O.** $\frac{3}{0} \frac{4}{3}$.

The *Special Service Section of the Militia* consists of either Militia units or individual militiamen, who, in consideration of an extra bounty of £1 a year, have engaged to serve abroad, whenever required, for 12 months, either as individuals with the regular unit to which their own corps is affiliated, or, in the case of units of the Militia, as such units. 75 per cent. of the officers and men of a unit must

volunteer for the unit to be registered as such. No enlistments have taken place since 1st April, 1901, as this section is to be allowed to die out.

R.F. & M. Act, s. 2; A.O. 333; I.G.R., p. 20.

- (b) *Station Equipment* consists of the various articles of equipment, including vehicles, harness, saddlery, etc., in addition to the peace equipment of a unit required on mobilization, and which are called *Station Equipment* if held by the unit in peace.

Mobilization Equipment includes the same articles as above, only held by the Army Ordnance Department and not by the unit. **Mob. Reg., p. 8.**

- (c) *The Place of Rejoining* is the place where the reservist rejoins the colours.

The Place of Mobilization is the place where units are completed for war in men, horses, and material.

The Place of Concentration is the place where the mobilized units are concentrated for strategical purposes. **Mob. Reg., pp. 6, 7.**

Q. 3. From what Officer or Department does a unit stationed at home obtain the following :—

- (a) The weekly allowance of fuel?
- (b) Money for the weekly pay of the men?
- (c) A supply of soldier's necessaries?
- (d) Blank ammunition?
- (e) Keys to barrack-room doors to replace deficiencies?
- (f) Barrack furniture?
- (g) Camp equipment?
- (h) A transport horse?
- (i) A transport waggon?

- A. 3. (a) From the A.S.C. Officer in charge of supplies.
 (b) From the Station Paymaster.
 (c) From the Army Clothing Dépôt.
 (d) From the Army Ordnance Department.
 (e) From the Division Officer, Royal Engineers.
 (f) From the Barrack Department, Army Service Corps.
 (g) From the Army Ordnance Department.
 (h) From the Remount Department.
 (i) From the Army Ordnance Department.

A.B., pp. 183, 242, 354, 355.

Q. 4. To what official publication would you refer for information on any of the following subjects:—

- (a) Prices to be paid for billets?
 (b) Instructions as to the "Married Establishment"?
 (c) Regulations as to soldiers' marriages?
 (d) Regulations as to good conduct badges?
 (e) Periods for which men can enlist for the different corps of the Regular Army?

- A. 4. (a) The Schedule of the Army Annual Act for the year.
 (b) The Allowance Regulations, 1900, paras. 95-111.
 (c) The King's Regulations, 1901, paras. 719-723.
 (d) The Royal Warrant for Pay, 1900, arts. 1085-1108.
 (e) The Recruiting Regulations, 1900, para. 101.

N.B.—Only one of the following questions should be answered.

Q. 5A. What does the forage ration usually consist of in the field? State how the food for each horse is carried in the field, including that with the Supply Park, assuming that hay is obtainable in the country.

- A. 5A. The forage ration in the field consists of 12 lbs. of oats and 12 lbs of hay daily. **A.R.**, 158.

It is carried as under:—

On the horse, the unexpended portion of the corn ration of the previous day.

In regimental supply waggons, one corn ration.

In Supply Column, one corn ration

In Supply Park, three days' rations.

W.E., pp. 9, 102.

or

Q. 5B. State what you know of the Imperial Yeomanry and Volunteer Companies now serving in South Africa, as regards (i.) organization, and (ii.) terms of service.

A. 5B. The Imperial Yeomanry are organized in battalions of 4 companies, each of 121 all ranks. The men must enlist for one year, or for the war; if the war lasts less than one year they will have the option of being discharged or of completing the year's service.

The Volunteer Companies are organized as complete companies of Infantry at war strength, in the proportion of one company for each Line Battalion in South Africa, from the affiliated Volunteer Battalions of the Regiment; not less than one section being taken from any Volunteer Battalion. One waiting Company may be raised for each Company sent to the Cape, and since this paper was set other Companies have been raised and sent out to relieve those which had been out more than a year. The terms of service are the same as in the case of the Imperial Yeomanry. **A.O.** $\frac{1}{00}$, $\frac{29}{00}$.

NOVEMBER, 1900.

- Q. 1. What in round numbers is the strength in men and horses of an Infantry Division? Give a detailed list of the several units included therein.
- A. 1. The approximate strength of an Infantry Division is 10,000 men and 1,700 horses.* It consists of—

Staff.

2 Infantry Brigades, each composed of—

Staff.

4 Battalions of Infantry.

Supply Column.

Bearer Company.

Field Hospital.

1 Squadron of Cavalry.

2 Brigade Divisions of Field Artillery (6 batteries and 2 ammunition columns).

1 Field Company R.E.

Supply Column.

Field Hospital. **W.E.**, pp. 147, 148 ; **A.O.** $\frac{32}{03}$

- Q. 2. How is the Army Service Corps organized, and what are the various branches of the Corps? State the different units in an Army Corps furnished by this Corps.

- A. 2. The A.S.C. is organized in Companies ; 6 are Supply Companies ; all the remainder are Transport Companies, one being for Mechanical Transport. There are also 2 Remount Companies. In addition to the above there are a Barrack Section and a Staff Clerk Section of the Corps.

The following are A.S.C. units in an Army Corps—

6 Brigade Supply Columns.

3 Divisional Supply Columns.

1 Corps Troops Supply Column.

1 Supply Park.

1 Field Bakery,

And the men and horses for the transport of the Bearer Companies and Field Hospitals.

A.L., p. 1139 ; **A.B.**, p. 259 ; **W.E.**, p. 151.

*On account of the additional Artillery these numbers will be increased by about 830 men and 890 horses. Amendments for War Establishments have not yet been issued.

Q. 3. For what period may men enlist for the following Corps :—

- (a) Household Cavalry ?
- (b) Dragoons of the Line ?
- (c) Royal Artillery ?
- (d) Infantry of the Line ?
- (e) Royal Army Medical Corps ?

A. 3. (a) 12 years with the colours.

(b) 3 years with the colours and 9 years in the Reserve.

(c) 3 years with the colours and 9 years in the Reserve.

(d) 3 years with the colours and 9 years in the Reserve.

(e) 3 years with the colours and 9 years in the Reserve.

R.R., 101 ; A.O. $\frac{117}{62}$.

Q. 4. To what Staff Officer or Head of Department would the Officer Commanding a unit serving in (say) the Western District address correspondence on the following subjects :—

(a) An application for a District Court-Martial ?

(b) A requisition for signalling flags ?

(c) The proposed distribution of money granted for musketry prizes ?

(d) A requisition for a District Route ?

(e) A requisition for repairs to the roof of the Officers' Mess ?

(f) An application for authority for the discharge of a soldier (not a recruit) by purchase ?

A. 4. (a) To the Assistant Adjutant-General, or Chief Staff Officer.

(b) To the Chief Ordnance Officer.

(c) To the Deputy - Assistant Adjutant - General for Musketry.

(d) To the Assistant Quartermaster-General.

(e) To the Divisional Officer, R.E.

(f) To the Assistant Adjutant-General, or Chief Staff Officer.

A.O., 4 Mar. 1902.

Q. 5. How are remounts obtained by units? Explain the system of "Registered Horses."

A. 5. Application is made by the Officer Commanding to the Inspector-General of Remounts, stating the class of horse required; and this Officer then orders one to be sent from one of the two Remount Companies.

Registered horses are those belonging to private owners, who, for an annual retaining fee of 10s. per horse, have agreed in time of mobilization to produce such horse, or one like it, for purchase by the Government at a price agreed on at the time of registration. The horse must be produced within 48 hours of being required or the owner becomes liable to a penalty of £50. The registered horses are annually inspected by a veterinary surgeon. **A B., pp. 183, 185, 187.**

MAY, 1901.

- Q. 1. Give a detailed list of the Regimental Transport laid down in War Establishments for *either* a Regiment of Cavalry, *or* a Brigade-Division of Artillery (Horse or Field), *or* a Battalion of Infantry.

N.B.—State which you have selected.

- A. 1. *For a Regiment of Cavalry.*

1 machine gun.
2 S.A.A. waggons.
8 general service waggons.
2 carts.
1 Maltese cart with medical stores.
3 pack animals.

For a Brigade-Division of Horse Artillery.

12 guns with their limbers.
18 ammunition waggons with limbers.
2 forge waggons.
7 waggons for stores and supplies.
1 Maltese cart with medical stores.

For a Brigade Division of Field Artillery.

18 guns, with their limbers.
27 ammunition waggons with limbers.
3 forge waggons.
10 waggons for stores and supplies.
1 Maltese cart with medical stores.

For a Battalion of Infantry.

1 machine gun.
4 S.A.A. carts.
1 tool cart.
4 general service waggons.
1 Maltese cart with medical stores.
2 pack animals carrying ammunition.

W.E., pp. 35, 38, 42, 86 ; A.O. $\frac{32}{03}$.

Q. 2. Specify the various units comprised in an Infantry Brigade, and state in round numbers the total men and horses.

A. 2. An Infantry Brigade is composed of—

Staff.

4 Battalions.

Supply Column.

Bearer Company.

Field Hospital.

Total strength, 4,346 all ranks, and 373 horses.

W.E., p. 147.

Q. 3. Give a list of the Staff Officers and Heads of Departments of the District or Command in which you are serving, as given in the "Army List," and state briefly the subjects they each deal with.

N.B.—Name the District or Command at the beginning of your answer.

A. 3. Taking Cork as the District, this now forms the 8th Division of the III. Army Corps, and the Staff is partly appointed for the *Division* of the Field Army and partly as *District Staff* (*vide* p. 47). The officers are—

A Major-General in command, responsible for everything connected with the efficiency of all the troops and the defences, etc., in the District.

An Aide-de-Camp, who is the personal staff officer of the general, and attends him on all duties.

An Assistant Adjutant-General, who is the Chief Staff Officer.

A Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, whose duties comprise quartering, manœuvres, movements, camps, etc.

An Officer Commanding Army Service Corps, who is responsible for barrack duties, supply, and transport.

The Principal Medical Officer, who superintends all medical services, sanitation, and the health of the troops.

Two Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Generals ; one for "A" duties, which include discipline, interior economy, training, etc. ; and one for "Musketry," who supervises the musketry of the District.

The Officer Commanding Royal Artillery (Colonel on the Staff), who commands all the Artillery in the District, and advises the General on such matters.

A Staff Officer, Royal Artillery, who acts as staff officer to the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery.

The Commanding Royal Engineer, who commands all the Engineers in the District, and is charged with all engineer services, such as the maintenance of barracks, fortifications, care of lands and military roads, etc.

The Chief Ordnance Officer, who is charged with the care of all arms, ammunition, mobilization, and other equipments.

The District Paymaster, who is in charge of all the financial duties of the District.

A L., p. 13 ; K.R., 223 : A.O., 4th Mar., 1902.

Q. 4. With reference to the medical services in war, distinguish briefly between the following, and state which part of the Army in the field they are found with :—

- (a) Stretcher Bearers.
- (b) Bearer Companies.
- (c) Field Hospitals.
- (d) Stationary Hospitals.
- (e) General Hospitals.

- A. 4.** (a) Stretcher Bearers are either the 2 men per company detailed for this duty in each Infantry Battalion, or those of the Bearer Companies, each of which forms 2 sections of stretchers.
- (b) Bearer Companies are units of the Royal Army Medical Corps. One is allotted to each Cavalry and Infantry Brigade.
- (c) Field Hospitals are movable hospitals of 100 beds which accompany the troops on the march. One is allotted to each Brigade, with an additional one for each Division, and for the Corps troops, making 10 in an Army Corps.

- (d) Stationary Hospitals are those formed along the line of communications, when the distance between the Field Hospitals and the base is so great that the journey down of the sick and wounded has to be made by stages.
- (e) General Hospitals contain 520 beds, and are formed at the base or other large centres. The personnel would often be assisted by civilians.

W.E., pp. 89, 106—114, 151 ; A.B., pp. 278, 279.

Q. 5. With reference to recruiting, explain :—

- (a) What is a “Special Recruiter.”
- (b) Who conducts the “Primary Military Examination”?
- (c) Who can “attest” recruits?
- (d) Between what ages can “Boys” enlist?

- 4. 5.** (a) Special Recruiters belong to cavalry regiments and other Corps having no particular territorial connection, and are detached for recruiting duties in the various regimental districts.
- (b) The recruiting officer, or if there is none at the station, the recruiter.
- (c) Commanding and certain other officers, authorized by the regulations, or a magistrate.
- (d) Between the ages of 14 and 16.

R.R., 69, 105, 110, 113, App. II.

NOVEMBER, 1901.

Q. 1. Give as detailed a list as you can of the various units furnished by the Royal Engineers and the Royal Army Medical Corps in an Army Corps, according to the latest War Establishments.

A. 1. The Royal Engineers furnish one Field Company with each of the 3 Infantry Divisions, and the following Corps Troops :—

- Regimental Staff.
- 1 Pontoon Troop.
- 1 Telegraph Division.
- 1 Balloon Section.
- 1 Field Company.
- 1 Field Park.
- 1 Railway Company.

The Royal Army Medical Corps furnish one Bearer Company and one Field Hospital to each Infantry Brigade, one Field Hospital for the Divisional Troops of each Division, and one Field Hospital for the Corps Troops.

W.E., pp. 148, 150.

Q. 2. Distinguish between *barrack furniture, equipment, supplies, public and personal clothing, and regimental necessities.*

A. 2. *Barrack furniture* is the movable furniture for barracks as distinguished from R.E. fixtures. It is issued by the Barrack Department of the Army Service Corps, who obtain it in bulk from the Army Ordnance Department.

A.B., p. 354.

Equipment includes the personal equipment and accoutrements of the man, such as belts, etc., and regimental equipment such as vehicles, entrenching tools, signalling apparatus, and camp equipment and tents. It is obtained direct from the Army Ordnance Department.

A.B., p. 355.

Supplies mean consumable stores such as food, forage, fuel, and light. They are issued by the Supply Branch of the Army Service Corps. **A.B., p. 258, note 260.**

Public clothing comprises those articles which never become the property of the soldier, but when done with have to be returned to store, such as full-dress head-dress, great coat and cape, leggings, etc.

Personal clothing includes those articles which become the man's own property, and can be disposed of for him when worn for the prescribed period, such as tunic, trousers, boots, etc.

Regimental necessities are the articles of kit issued free to a recruit on joining, which have afterwards to be kept up at the man's expense, such as shirts, towels, brushes, etc. Since 1st April, 1902, men receive 2d. a day to help them meet this expense.

Clothing and necessities are obtained direct from the Army Clothing Department at Pimlico, except on service in the field, when they are supplied through the Army Ordnance Department. **C.R., 15, 17, 24, 111, 397.**

Q. 3. To which officer of the District Staff would the following correspondence be addressed :—

- (a) An application for a District Court-Martial?
- (b) A requisition for blank ammunition?
- (c) An application for authority for extra fuel?
- (d) A requisition for repairs to harracks?
- (e) Return of men entitled to good conduct medals?

- A. 3. (a) The Assistant-Adjutant-General or Chief Staff Officer.
 (b) The Chief Ordnance Officer.
 (c) The Officer Commanding Army Service Corps.
 (d) The Commanding Royal Engineer (through the Divisional Engineer Officer).
 (e) The Assistant-Adjutant-General or Chief Staff Officer.

A.O., 4th Mar. 1902; K.R., 2055.

Q. 4. Describe briefly the procedure on the enlistment of a recruit up to his final approval.

- A. 4. The recruit first receives from the recruiter a "Notice Paper," which shows him when and where he must appear for attestation and the questions he will have to answer. The Primary Military examination is then

carried out by the Recruiting Officer (or in his absence by the recruiter). This is to see that he is not obviously unfit for the Service, and a few questions are put to him to ascertain that he is not deficient in intellect and has no impediment in his speech. If there is any suspicion that he has served before he must be called on for a reference. The Medical Examination is then made by a Medical Officer; if there is none at the station the Recruiting Officer makes a primary medical examination, and the full examination is carried out later. The recruit is then attested before an officer authorized to attest recruits, or if there is none such available, before a magistrate. The recruit is required to answer the questions in the attestation paper and sign them and take the oath of allegiance. As soon as possible after attestation he is approved by the approving Field Officer, who appoints him to his Corps in accordance with the conditions of his enlistment.

R.R., 104, 105, 108-110, 113, 124

Q. 5. What do you understand by :—

- (a) The Supply Park ?
- (b) Long service ?
- (c) Continuance in the Service ?
- (d) Prolongation of service ?
- (e) Personal equipment of a reservist with reference to mobilization ?

A. 5. (a) The Supply Park is an A.S.C. unit of the Corps Troops, which carries three days' rations and forage for every man and horse in the Army Corps.

W.E., 102, 103.

(b) Long service means enlisting for 12 years, all with the colours. **R.R., 101.**

(c) Continuance in the Service is a privilege granted to men of good character who are permitted to remain on in the Service after completing 21 years' service. They can claim their discharge at any time on giving their Commanding Officer 3 months' notice, and he can discharge them at any time, but should usually give them a month's notice.

A. Act, s. 85 : K.R., 1757.

- (d) Prolongation of service is the detention of a soldier in army service for any period not exceeding 12 months after the date at which he would be entitled to be transferred to the reserve or discharged. A soldier's service may be thus prolonged when :

- (i.) A state of war exists ;
- (ii.) He is on service beyond the seas ;
- (iii.) The reserves are called out ;

But men who have enlisted or extended their service since 1st April, 1902, will not have their service prolonged when serving abroad in peace time.

A. Act, s. 87 ; A.O. $\frac{117}{02}$.

- (e) Personal equipment of a reservist means his arms and accoutrements, which are kept ready for issue to him on mobilization, at the "Place of Rejoining."
Mob. Reg., p. 7 and para. 1.



MAY, 1902.

Q. 1. Give the war strength (by ranks) of *either*—

- (a) A Squadron of Cavalry.
- (b) A Battery of Field Artillery.
- (c) A Company of Infantry.

- A. 1. (a) 6 Officers.
 10 Serjeants.
 8 Corporals.
 2 Trumpeters.
 6 Artificers.
 128 Privates.

160 all ranks, with 161 horses. **W.E.**, p. 33.

- (b) 5 Officers.
 8 Serjeants.
 6 Corporals.
 9 Bombardiers.
 2 Trumpeters.
 9 Artificers.
 153 Gunners and Drivers

192 all ranks, with 162 horses. **A.O.** $\frac{33}{0\frac{2}{3}}$.

- (c) 3 Officers.
 5 Serjeants.
 5 Corporals.
 2 Drummers.
 101 Privates.

116 all ranks. **W.E.**, p. 39.

Q. 2. State what you know about the Imperial Yeomanry
(home service) as regards :—

- (a) Organization ;
- (b) Conditions of efficiency ;
- (c) Liability to be called out.

1. 2. (a) The Yeomanry is organized in Regiments of 4 squadrons, with a regimental staff and a machine gun section.
- (b) Yeomen are considered efficient when they have during the year :
- (i.) Attended at annual training in camp.
 - (ii.) Performed the prescribed number of drills.
 - (iii.) Obtained a second class in musketry.
- (c) The Yeomanry can be called out in case of national danger, to suppress riot, or for the duty of escorting the Sovereign. **A.O.** $\frac{109}{01}$; **Y.R.**, 97.
- Q. 3. Of what class of men is Section D of the 1st Class Army Reserve composed, and what pay do they receive?
- A. 3. Section D is composed of men who, on the termination of their first period of engagement or within 2 years after its completion, enlist to serve in the reserve for a further period of 4 years. They receive 6d. a day reserve pay. **Man., Ch. XI., para. 19; A.O.** $\frac{15}{00}$.
- Q. 4. With reference to mobilization :—
- (a) What does “special equipment” include?
 - (b) What is meant by the “place of rejoining?”
 - (c) Where is the “place of rejoining” for your unit?
(*State what arm of the Service you belong to.*)
- A. 4. (a) “Special equipment” includes tents, blankets, reserve rations, and the extra transport for them. These are only carried when specially ordered.
- (b) The “place of rejoining” is the place where the reservist rejoins the colours on mobilization.
- (c) The “place of rejoining” is in the case of—
Cavalry.—The Dépôt.
Artillery (except Mountain).—Place of mobilization of the unit.
Engineers (except Submarine Miners).—Place of mobilization of the unit.
Guards.—The Dépôt.
Infantry of the Line.—The Dépôt.
Mob. Reg., pp. 7, 8, App. E.

- Q. 5. (i.) Distinguish between a *transport* and a *troop freight ship*.
 (ii.) What is meant by the "net tonnage" of a vessel, and how it is arrived at?
 (iii.) What would be the tonnage per man required for a voyage of about a week's duration?
- A. 5. (i.) A *transport* is a ship wholly engaged for the Government service; while a *troop freight ship* is one in which conveyance for troops has been engaged, but which is not entirely at the disposal of the Government. **K.R., 1483.**
- (ii.) The net tonnage of a vessel means the freight carrying capacity, that is, the space available for troops or stores; and is arrived at by deducting all the non-freight carrying spaces, such as crew's quarters, engine room, coal bunkers, etc.; in practice about 40 per cent. must be deducted for these. **A.B. p. 450.**
- (iii.) About 2 tons per man. **Clarke, p. 224.**

NOVEMBER, 1902.

Q. 1. For how long does a man enlist, and how is his service with the Colours and in the Reserve divided, in the case of—

- (a) The Household Cavalry ?
- (b) The Royal Artillery ?
- (c) The Infantry of the Line ?
- (d) The Army Service Corps ?
- (e) Boys of all arms of the Service ?

- A. 1. (a) For 12 years with the Colours.
 (b) For 3 years with the Colours and 9 in the Reserve.
 (c) For 3 years with the Colours and 9 in the Reserve.
 (d) Drivers for 2 years with the Colours and 10 in the Reserve ; other recruits for 3 years with the Colours and 9 in the Reserve.
 (e) For 12 years, all with the Colours.

R.R. 101 ; A.O., $\frac{117}{02}$, $\frac{31}{03}$.

Q. 2. State how the Artillery with an Army Corps is organised, distinguishing between Divisional Artillery and Corps Artillery, and including Ammunition Columns.

- A. 2. Each of the 3 Infantry Divisions has 2 Brigade Divisions of Field Artillery, each consisting of 3 Batteries and an Ammunition Column. This forms the Divisional Artillery.

The Corps Artillery consists of a Brigade Division of Horse Artillery comprising 2 Batteries and an Ammunition Column ; a Brigade Division of Field Artillery, of 3 Batteries of Howitzers with an Ammunition Column, and a Brigade Division of Garrison Artillery, consisting of 3 Companies with 4 heavy guns each, and an Ammunition Column. There is also an Ammunition Park with the Corps Troops.

A.O., $\frac{32}{03}$.

Q. 3. What is the war strength (in round numbers) of:—

- (a) An Infantry Brigade ?
- (b) An Infantry Division ?
- (c) An Army Corps ?

A. 3. According to War Establishments, 1898, the approximate numbers are:—

- (a) 4,300 men and 370 horses.
- (b) 10,000 men and 1,800 horses.
- (c) 36,000 men and 10,000 horses.

Owing, however, to the additional Artillery recently allotted to the Divisions and the Corps Troops, the strength of a Division will be increased by about 800 men and horses, and of an Army Corps by nearly 3,000 men and 2,500 horses. **W.E., pp. 147, 148, 150; A.O. $\frac{32}{03}$.**

Q. 4. What are the different kinds of transport which have been used in British campaigns, and what are their respective advantages and defects?

- A. 4. (1) Carriers ; used in Ashanti and China, and other places where other kinds impossible. Advantages—No initial outlay, and can go over any ground that the troops can pass. Disadvantages—Difficult to organise and deal with ; liable to panic and apt to desert ; may act as spies for the enemy ; can only carry a small load and part of this consists of their own food. Average load 50 lbs.
- (2) Pack animals ; used in India in North West Frontier Campaigns, where wheeled transport is impossible. Advantage—Can go where wheeled vehicles cannot. Disadvantages—Very expensive ; animals apt to get sick and die ; require much attention and careful adjustment of pack saddles and loads ; difficult to load ; take up twice as much room on the line of march as the waggons carrying tents and loads, and require twice as much food as the animals drawing these waggons ; not rested at short halts ; liable to panic. Average loads : Elephants, 800—1,200 lbs. ; camels, 300—400 lbs. ; bullocks, 160 lbs. ; mules, 160—200 lbs. ; ponies, 160 lbs. ; donkeys, 100 lbs.
- (3) Waggons and carts ; used wherever there are practicable roads, as in South Africa, Red River, etc. Advantages—More efficient and more economical ; fewer

men and animals required to move the same amount of stores ; an animal can draw about three times the load it can carry on its back ; shorter columns ; less food to be carried for the transport animals and their drivers. Disadvantages—Can only move along roads, or good firm, open ground ; cannot be used in mountainous or very hilly country.

- (4) Railways ; used wherever a line exists running in the required direction, as in South Africa. Advantages—Much the most expeditious, and cheapest in the end, as enormous loads can be carried which would require a vast amount of wheeled or other transport. Disadvantages—Line does not always run in required direction, and liable to destruction by enemy's raids ; discloses line of advance to enemy ; requires much fuel and water.
- (5) Water transport ; used in Nile and Soudan Expeditions and wherever canals or navigable rivers exist. Advantages — No useless mouths to feed ; no carriers or animals to become exhausted by their labour. Disadvantages—Troops tied to line of water way ; if a boat or barge is sunk the stores are damaged or lost.
- (6) Mechanical transport was used experimentally in South Africa and, on the whole, proved very useful. It will doubtless be largely used in future campaigns where roads are good. Advantage—Heavy loads can easily be moved with comparative rapidity. Disadvantages—Requires good roads ; impeded by steep gradients ; requires large supplies of fuel or oil. **A.B., pp. 556—561.**

Q. 5. What do you understand by the following terms :—

- (a) A Territorial Regiment ?
- (b) Supplies ?
- (c) Continuance in the Service ?
- (d) Divisional Cavalry ?
- (e) Place of Mobilization ?
- (f) First Line Regimental Transport ?

- A 5. (a) A Territorial Regiment is one of the Regiments of the Line, so called because it has a certain territorial area in the United Kingdom assigned to it for recruiting purposes. It usually consists of 2 Line Battalions, 2 Militia Battalions, and a Regimental Depôt. The Infantry Volunteers in the Regimental District are affiliated to the Regiment. **A.B., p. 93.**
- (b) Supplies include consumable stores such as food, forage, fuel, and light, supplied by the Supply Branch of the Army Service Corps.
A.B., p. 258, note 260.
- (c) Continuance in the Service means a man stopping on after he has completed 21 years. This is in all cases a privilege. The man can claim his discharge at any time on giving 3 months' notice, and the Commanding Officer can discharge him at any time, but should usually give him a month's notice.
A. Act, s. 85; K.R., 1757.
- (d) Divisional Cavalry is the Squadron of Cavalry which forms part of the Divisional Troops of each Infantry Division. **W.E., p. 148.**
- (e) The Place of Mobilization is the place where a unit is completed to war strength in men, horses, and material. **Mob. Reg., p. 7.**
- (f) First Line Regimental Transport is that part of the Transport which always accompanies a unit on the march or in action.
F.S.M. Cav., p. 9; F.S.M. Inf., p. 7.
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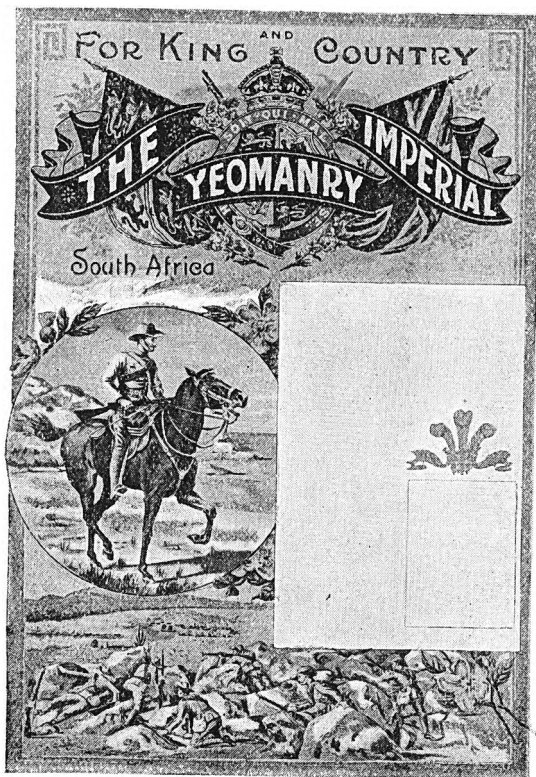
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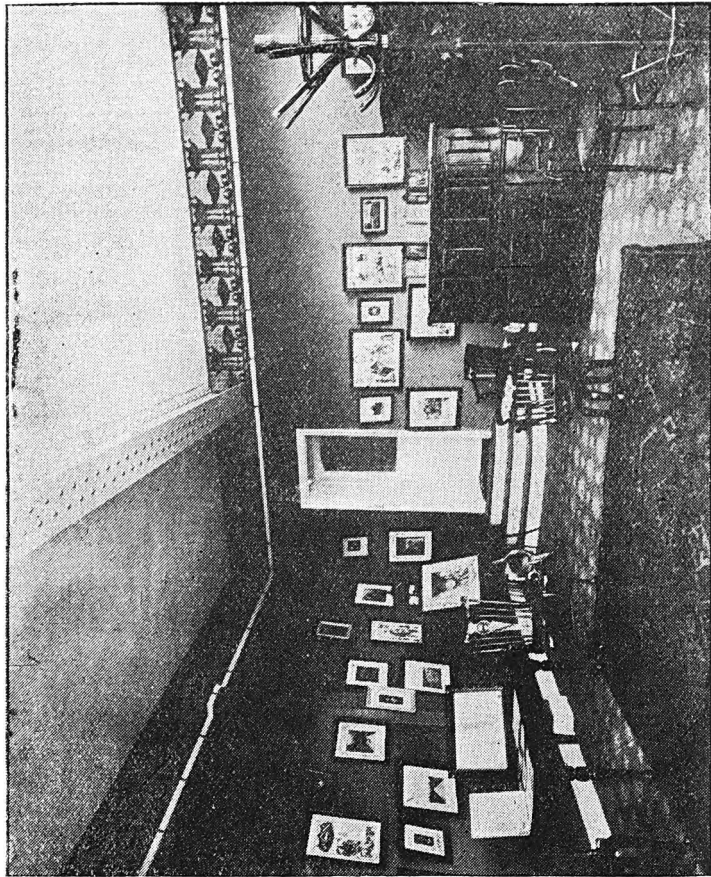
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